THE AMERICAN CITIZEN'S TREASURE HOUSE

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THE MASTER SPIRITS OF THE WORLD & THE AMERICAN CITIZENS TREASURE HOUSE

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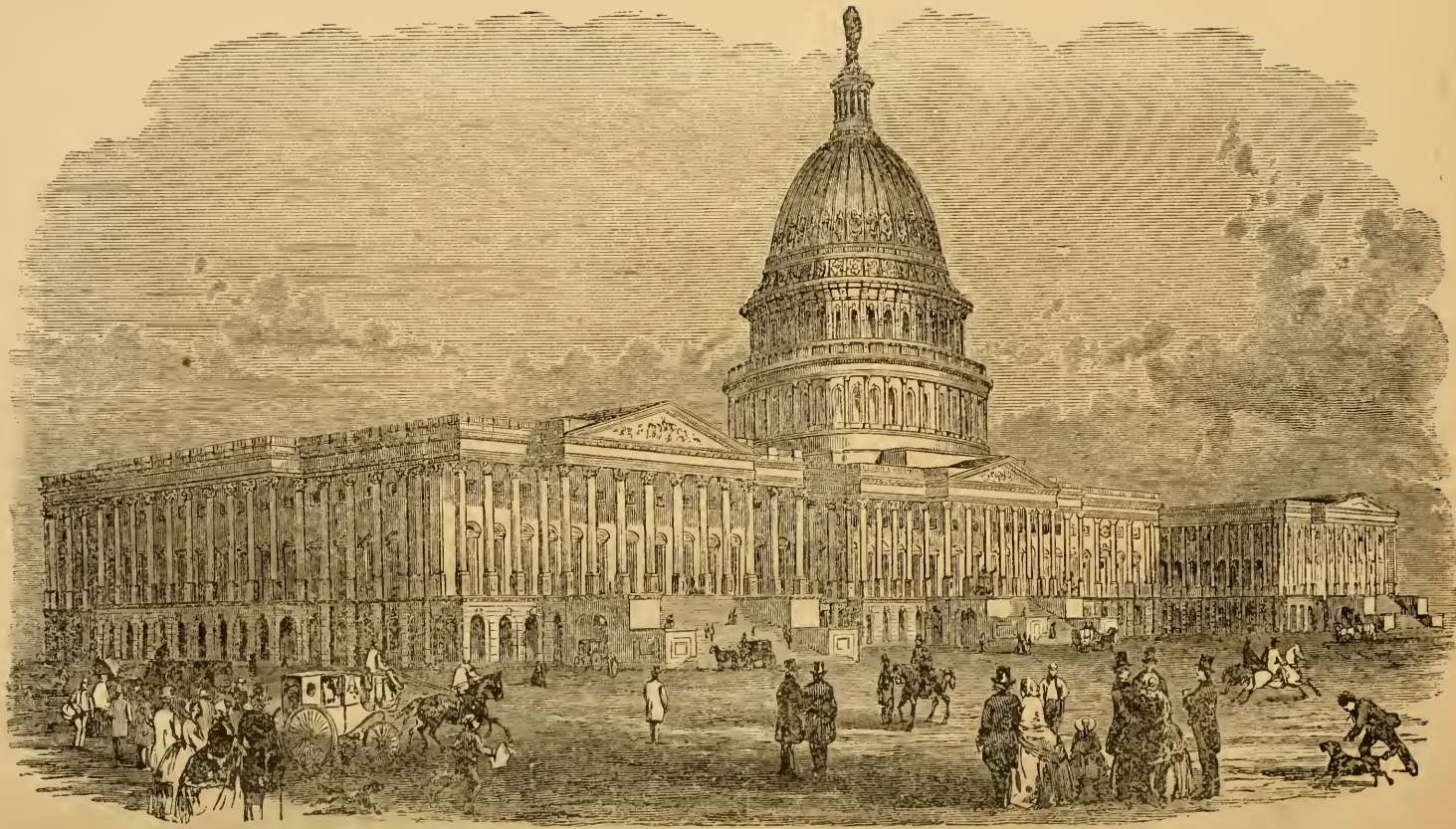

View of the Capitol at Washington.

THE

MASTER SPIRITS OF THE WORLD,

—AND THE—

AMERICAN CITIZEN'S TREASURE HOUSE.

Being a Political and Statistical Mirror of the United States:

A Compendium of American History,

WITH A RECORD OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNION, TOGETHER WITH THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, AND SKETCHES OF GREAT AND REMARKABLE MEN OF AMERICA, AND OTHER LANDS AND AGES. TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE PRINCIPLES AND PLATFORMS, AND LIVES OF THE CANDIDATES OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE

Presidential Campaign of 1872.

By J. WASHINGTON GOODSPEED.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PUBLISHED BY
GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE PUBLISHING HOUSE:
CHICAGO, ILL., 51 S. Carpenter St.; CINCINNATI, O., 179 West Fourth St.;
ST. LOUIS, MO., 314 Olive St.; NEW ORLEANS, LA., 41 Natchez St.;
NEW YORK, 107 Liberty St.
A. L. BANCROFT & CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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PREFACE.

The Publisher's design in this work is masterly, for the world's history is really the history of its great men. The philosopher's terse saying is most true:—"There is nothing great on earth but man and there is nothing great in man but mind." His purpose is, to gather up the leading features and characteristics of the mighty men in various departments of human activity and present them for the study and guidance of the young men of our times. Founders and reformers in religion, princes in finance, war, politics, and philosophy, including our own men of mark, and historical names of other ages and countries will be sketched, and their careers held up for approbation or warning. Naturally and necessarily much of our country's glorious history will be condensed into the biographies of those who have made her prosperous, or are now controlling her destiny. The Chief Magistrates, exponents and representatives of opinions and parties, will have their portraiture here; and the system of government founded and administered by them will be faithfully described. The rise of States, will be traced, and their position in the political heavens mapped out. The principles and platforms and candidates of the parties now struggling for ascendancy, will be impartially set forth for the information of the public. Such a collection of facts will render this volume as interesting as a story and as helpful as a Cyclopædia. The substance of many volumes is concentrated in this, and in such space and form that one can gather into his mind, in brief hours of leisure, the results of years of research and composition.

In these days of the Press, books are multiplied until the attention is confused by their number and scope. It becomes a desideratum

to find much matter compressed into a few pages, because time is money, and few can hunt through bushels of chaff for a few grains of wheat, or spend months over prolix histories and memoirs to glean what is needed for the actual necessities of information concerning questions of interest to the American citizen and the man of affairs.

The former publications of this house have been uniformly of such a character as to give assurance that, in this new effort of the publisher to entertain, instruct and benefit his generation, he will succeed, and advance his reputation, secure a new hold upon their confidence and establish a fresh title to their generous patronage. Every reasonable exertion has been made to procure the best sources of knowledge concerning each person and topic treated in this work, and to arrange the matter in a succinct and readable form. Doubtless the public verdict will be favorable to the authenticity, strength and beauty of the author's production. From the immense scope of subjects here surveyed and illustrated, every person who reads the work will be sure to find something of deep interest and peculiar value to himself, and its treatment and range will be such as to constitute it, not an ephemeral thing, to be glanced at and cast aside, but a volume for frequent reference and recurring perusal. It is with this idea in view that the publisher has striven to impart to the work that thoroughness and attractiveness which shall give it welcome in the family and library of the masses of our intelligent countrymen.

In the bulk of curious information concerning our political fabric, and the summaries of laws and enactments affecting individuals, classes, and communities, it is intended to make the work essential—a *sine-qua-non*—to the people.

In recognition of the universal love of pictorial representation, this volume will be embellished with numerous illustrations, conveying, through the eye, to the mind, just and vivid conceptions of many of the characters and objects described, and of monuments of human skill and power, which minister to the gratification or the necessities of mankind. E. J. G.

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5. JAMES MONROE
6. JOHN Q. ADAMS
7. ANDREW JACKSON
8. MARTIN VAN BUREN
9. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON
10. JOHN TYLER
11. JAMES K. POLK
12. ZACHARIA TAYLOR
13. MILLARD FILLMORE
15. JAMES BUCHANAN
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18. ULYSSES S. GRANT
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James A. Garfield
Henry Clay
Frederick Sawyer
Benjamin Wade
W. T. Willey
Justin S. Morrill
Oliver P. Morton
Willard Saulsbury
Edwin D. Morgan
John S. Chanler
Charles D. Drake
F. T. Frelinghuysen
Henry Wilson
President Thiers
Thomas A. Hendricks
George S. Boutwell
James Harlan
William Pitt Fessenden
Alexander H. Stephens
John J. Crittenden
John C. Breckinridge
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NORTH AMERICA.

PART I.

THE DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

ABOUT the end of the tenth century, the Scandinavians, in some of their maritime expeditions, had reached Iceland and Greenland, from which latter country they appear to have advanced to Vinland, probably Labrador. In Greenland some unimportant settlements were made, and the communication with the transatlantic continent was maintained until the beginning of the 15th century, when the fate of these colonies was covered as with a cloud; and although various attempts have since been made for their discovery, no traces of their existence have been obtained. In Southern Europe these expeditions were entirely unknown, and therefore the undiminished glory was left to Columbus of proving the existence of the Western World. This celebrated navigator was of Genoese origin, though his character had been formed and his skill acquired in the service of Portugal. His active mind readily foresaw the length and difficulties of a voyage to the Indies by sailing to the eastward, even if the route should be discovered; and it appeared to him that by sailing directly west he would more readily attain his object. Many circumstances, the importance of which is best known to mariners, supported his theories; but those to whom he applied for protection and support did not acknowledge their force. The Genoese Senate regarded him as a

whose direction the enterprise was chiefly conducted. Returning to Europe, he published an account of his adventures, and claimed the honor of being the first to discover the mainland of the New World. The imposture of Vespucci has long been known, and his dishonest narrative has in no degree injured the glory of Columbus. As to the honor of first reaching the shores of the new continent, it probably belongs to the English mariners, who, under Cabot, a Bristol seaman of Venetian parents, sailed along the coasts of North America from Labrador to Florida, 1498.

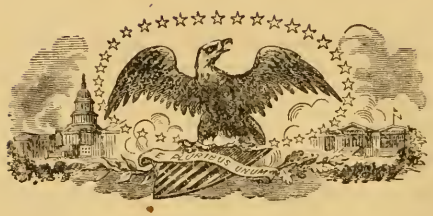
The oldest town in the United States is St. Augustine, in Florida, settled by the Spaniards in 1565; but the first permanent settlement made by the English was that of Jamestown, in Virginia, in 1603. In 1620 a body of emigrants, 101 in number, landed at or near Cape Cod, and in honor of their home in the Old World named their home in the New, Plymouth; and they are known to history as the Puritan Fathers. They were soon followed by others, and thus was laid the broad corner stone of civil and religious liberty The young colonies, were of course, subject to Great Britain; and as that country, with a policy very different from that pursued by her at present, was constantly engaged in war, its national debt was heavy and its own resources were so nearly exhausted as to make it a serious question from whence their money was to come; and the ministers decided to tax the provinces to raise the means to relieve the necessities of the parent Kingdom; and accordingly the notorious Stamp Act was passed in 1765; but the colonists refused to recognize or comply with it, on the ground of their having no representation in the Parliament, and the offensive act was repealed; but the right of taxation—denied by Americans—was insisted upon by the ministers, and the duty removed from one article was doubled upon others; and the resistance of the people resulted in the long struggle known as the Revolutionary War. When there seemed but two ways of settling grievances and wrongs that grew each hour more deep and oppressive—either by unconditional submission, or by separation from England—they chose the latter, and on the 4th of July, 1776, Congress, on behalf of the Colonies, declared their independence of Great Britain, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and John Living-

THE FATHERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

WE can not believe that man lives upon American soil, protected by our laws, and sheltered by the dear old flag beneath whose folds the patriots of '76 marched on to victory over the armies of the tyrant and oppressor, whose heart does not beat quicker with pride and affection as he glances back over the heroes who planted the germ of our national independence, and watered it with tears, and hallowed the soil only too often with their life-blood. We look at their mighty works and say, surely, "there were giants in those days." Gigantic was the task which those brave men performed, and glorious have been the results of their efforts.

From the day when the first blow fell upon the astonished believers in the divine right of kings, to the day when, at the Court of Versailles, the reluctant lion of the House of Hanover was compelled to sign the Act which gave to the colonists a standing amongst the nations of the earth, their days and nights were given to watching, to fighting and to prayer. They had already endured all that men could endure—suffered all that men could suffer—borne all that men could bear; and now, with the fire of liberty kindled in their souls, they gathered their forces and consecrated their lives, their property and their all to the cause that to them was dearer than all others.

There are names that we have inscribed high on the roll of fame; there are names which we revere above all other names on earth—names that we associate with all that is most sacred to freemen, and which will live in the councils of our nation while we have a national existence. In the constellation of names which succeeding generations delight to remember and honor, none are brighter than those of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, HANCOCK,



GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

ITS HISTORY is one of peculiar interest, and therefore we feel warranted in giving more details of its design and history than can be allotted to the Seals of the several States. Soon after the Declaration of Independence, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson were appointed a committee to prepare a great seal for the infant republic; and they employed a French West Indian, named Du Simitiere, not only to furnish designs, but also to sketch such devices as were suggested by themselves. In one of his designs, the artist displayed on a shield the armorial ensigns of the several nations from whence America had been peopled—embracing those of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, and Holland. On one side was placed Liberty with her cap, and on the other was a rifleman in uniform, with his rifle in one hand and a tomahawk in the other—the dress and weapons being peculiar to America.

Franklin proposed, for the device, Moses lifting his wand, and dividing the Red Sea, and Pharaoh and his hosts overwhelmed with the waters. For a motto, the words of Cromwell, "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God."

Adams proposed the Choice of Hercules; the hero resting on a club, Virtue pointing to her rugged mountain on one hand, and

THE WAY WE ARE GOVERNED.

FROM the nature of the Federal compact which unites the several States of this Union under one National Government, each State retains, to a great extent, its independent, individual sovereignty. Every citizen of each of the United States is, therefore, at the same time subject to the authority of two distinct governments, administered by three separate classes of agents, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, each with powers peculiar to itself.

THE LEGISLATIVE authority of the General Government is vested in a Congress of the United States, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, meeting at Washington upon the first Monday of December in each year.

The Senate is composed of two members from each State, chosen, either by joint ballot or concurrent vote of the respective Legislatures, for the term of six years.

No person can be elected Senator, unless he be thirty years old, has been nine years a citizen of the United States, and be, at the time of his election, an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate, having a casting vote in case of an equal division of its members. In case he be acting as President of the United States, be absent, or deceased, a president pro tempore is chosen.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected directly by the people of their various Districts, for the term of two years only; commencing (except in case of vacancies being filled) on the fourth day of March. The number of members to which each State is entitled, varies greatly with its population;

POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1790–1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGGREGATE.								
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Alabama	996992	694201	771623	590756	309527	127901	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	484471	435450	209897	97574	30388	14273	.....	.....	.....
California	560247	379994	92597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	537454	460147	370792	309978	297675	275248	261942	251002	237946
Delaware	125015	112216	91532	78085	76748	72749	72674	64273	59,096
Florida	187748	140424	87445	54477	34730	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1184109	1057286	906185	691392	516823	340989	252433	162686	82,548
Illinois	2539891	1711951	851470	476183	157445	55211	12282	.....	.....
Indiana	1680637	1350428	988416	685866	343031	147178	24520	5641	.....
Iowa	1191792	674913	192214	43112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	364399	107206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	1321011	1155684	982405	779828	687917	654317	406511	220955	73,677
Louisiana	726915	708002	517762	352411	215739	153407	76556	.....	.....
Maine	626915	628279	583169	501793	399455	298335	228705	151719	96,540
Maryland	780894	687049	583034	470019	447040	407350	380546	341548	319,728
Massachusetts	1457351	1231066	994514	737699	610408	523287	472040	422845	378,787
Michigan	1184059	749113	397654	212267	31639	8896	4762	.....	.....
Minnesota	439706	172023	6077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	827922	791305	606526	375651	136621	75448	40302	8850	.....
Missouri	1721295	1182012	682044	383702	140455	66586	20485	.....	.....
Nebraska	122993	28841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	42491	6857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Hampshire	318300	326073	317976	284574	269328	244161	214460	183858	141,885
New Jersey	906096	672035	489555	373306	320823	277575	245562	211149	184,139
New York	4382759	3880735	3097394	2428821	1918608	1372812	959049	589051	340,120
NorthCarolina	1071361	992622	869039	753416	737987	638829	555500	478103	393,751
Ohio	2665260	2339511	1980329	1519467	937903	581434	230760	45365	.....
Oregon	90239	52465	13294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	3521791	2906215	2311786	1724033	1348233	1049458	810091	602365	434,373
Rhode Island	217353	174620	147545	108830	97199	83059	76931	69122	68,825
South Carolina	765606	703708	668507	594398	581185	502741	415115	345591	249,073
Tennessee	1258520	1109801	1002717	829210	681904	422823	261727	105602	35,691
Texas	818579	604215	212592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	230551	315098	314120	291948	280652	235981	217895	154465	85,425
Virginia	1225163	1596318	1421661	1239797	1211405	1065366	974600	880200	747,610
W. Virginia	442014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1054670	775881	305391	30945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	9658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	39864	34277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota	14181	4837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dist.Columbia	131700	75080	51687	43712	39834	33039	24023	14093	.....
Idaho	14999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	20595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	91874	93516	61547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	86786	40273	11380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	23955	11594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	9118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	38555983	31443321	23191876	17069453	12866020	9638453	7239881	5,308483	3929,214

OUR COUNTRY.

Our country !—'tis a glorious land !
With broad arms stretch'd from shore to shore,
The proud Pacific chafes her strand,
She hears the dark Atlantic roar;

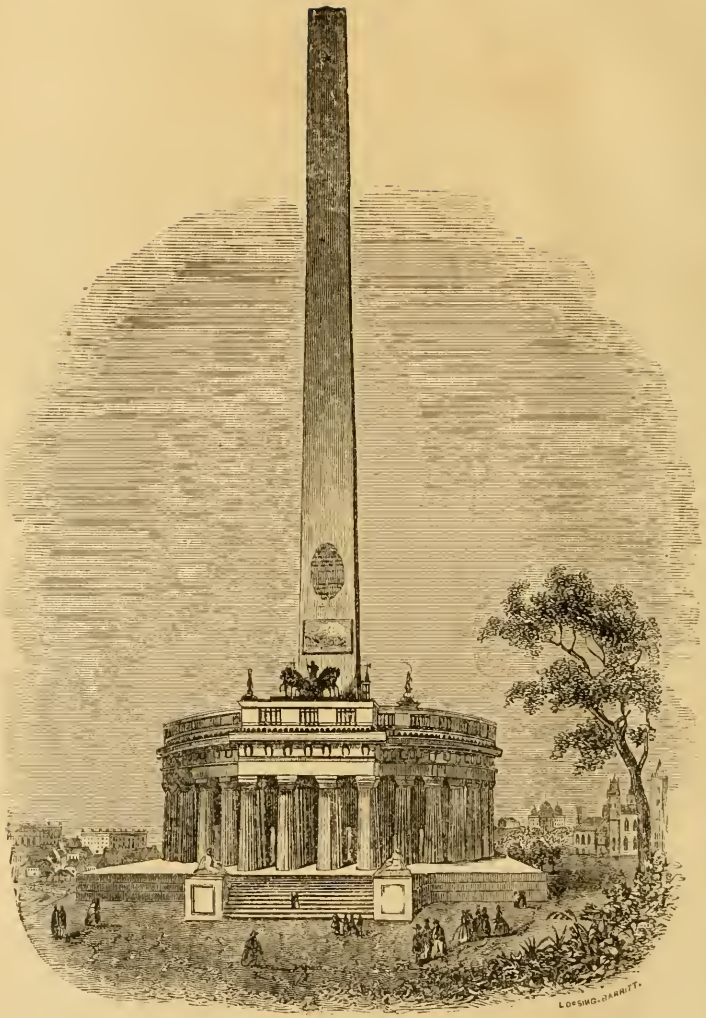
And, nurtur'd on her ample breast,
How many a goodly prospect lies,
In Nature's wildest grandeur drest,
Enamel'd with her loveliest dyes.

Rich prairies deck'd with flowers of gold,
Like sunlit oceans roll afar;
Broad lakes her azure heavens behold,
Reflecting clear each trembling star,

And mighty rivers, mountain-born,
Go sweeping onward, dark and deep,
Through forests where the bounding fawn
Beneath their sheltering branches leap.

And cradled 'mid her clustering hills,
Sweet vales in dreamlike beauty hide,
Where love the air with music fills,
And calm content and peace abide;

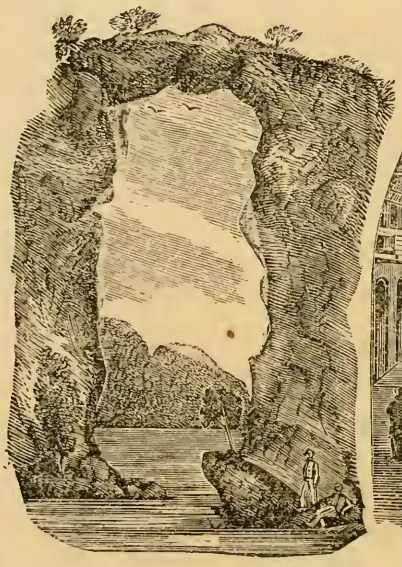
For plenty here her fullness pours
In rich profusion o'er the land,
And sent to seize her generous store,
There prowls no tyrant's hireling band.



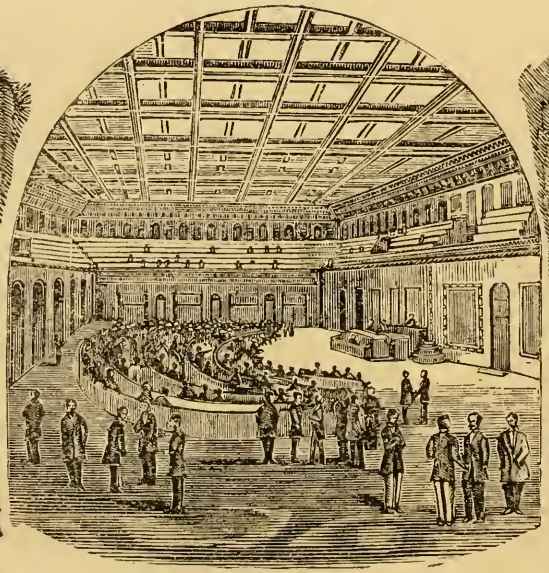
WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS was settled in the year 1620, by the Puritans. These people, having been severely persecuted in England, had previously taken refuge in Holland; but for various reasons they determined, after remaining in Holland a season, to emigrate to the New World. They started at a very unpropitious season, arriving at New England in the winter. The severity of the climate and the scarcity of food at times, operated seriously against their comfort and progress. It is said that they were frequently threatened with starvation. At one time the entire company had but one pint of Indian corn, which being divided equally among them, allowed to each person eight grains. But, unlike the early settlers of Virginia, they were all working men, and good economists. From the time of the landing at Plymouth up to 1691, this first settlement was known as the Plymouth Colony. Meantime another settlement had been formed, styled the Massachusetts Colony. Both were for some years under the control of a London company. In 1691 Massachusetts and Plymouth Colonies were united, and thenceforward their history is one. The people of Massachusetts were, during the early part of their colonial existence, sorely vexed, at times, by the Indians, especially by the Pequods. They, unfortunately, had imbibed, during their own persecutions, too much of the spirit of conscription and, although themselves refugees from religious bigotry, sullied much of their history prior to the Revolution by punishing what they called heresy in the Quakers and Baptists. During 1774 and 1775, Massachusetts took a very prominent part in favor of colonial rights, and was the first State to manifest the spirit of resentment toward Great Britain.

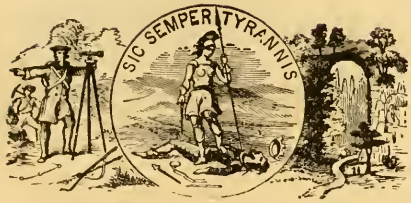


NATURAL BRID E, VIRGINIA.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.



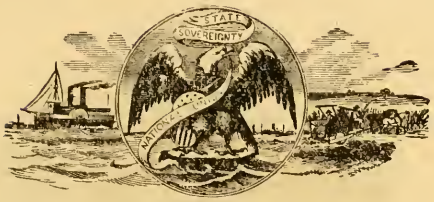
VIRGINIA.

"THE Old Dominion," so distinguished as being the native State of the Father of American Liberty, and the "Mother of Presidents," really seemed at one time to be peculiarly favorable to the birth and development of statesmen. It has furnished no less than five Presidents, among whom are Washington, Monroe, Madison and Jefferson. It was the first Colony, on the Continent, settled by the English. In 1607, a company formed under the patronage of James I. obtained a grant to make settlements in America, between the 34th and 38th degrees of north latitude. In May, 1607, a colony of one hundred and five persons, under direction of this company, arrived off the coast of South Virginia. Their intention had been to form a settlement on Roanoke, now in North Carolina; but being driven north by a violent storm, they discovered and entered the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. Passing up this bay they named its capes Henry and Charles, in honor of the king's two sons. They were commanded by Capt. Christopher Newport, an experienced navigator. Passing up James River, they arrived at a peninsula, upon which they landed and established Jamestown.

After promulgating a code of laws which had been formed by the London company, Capt. Newport sailed for England, leaving the colony under the care of Capt. John Smith, whose subsequent relations to the settlement became so important, and without whose efforts the enterprise would doubtless have proved a failure. The colonists seem to have been very poorly adapted to the

TEXAS.

PONCE DE LEON and La Salle explored the territory of Texas. After Mexico became independent of Spain, a grant which had been made to Moses Austin, a native of Connecticut, comprising a large tract of this province, was confirmed by the new Republic; and, being transferred by Moses Austin, at his death, to his son Stephen, was subsequently enlarged by a further grant. Emigration from the United States was encouraged, and in 1830 nearly ten thousand Americans were settled in Texas. The prosperity of these inhabitants excited the jealousy of Mexico, and under the administration of Santa Anna, an unjust, oppressive policy was adopted toward Texas. Remonstrance proving useless, the people of the territory declared themselves independent. The revolution began in 1835, by a battle at Gonzales, in which five hundred Texans defeated over one thousand Mexicans. Other engagements followed, the result of which was the dispersion of the Mexican army. Santa Anna now redoubled his efforts, and appearing in March, 1835, with a force of eight thousand men, several bloody battles followed. On the 21st of April, having under his immediate command one thousand and five hundred men, he was met by General Sam. Houston, with eight hundred men, and totally defeated, on the banks of the San Jacinto. Santa Anna himself was captured the next day in the woods, when he acknowledged the independence of Texas, though the Mexican Congress refused to ratify the act. Active hostilities, however, were now abandoned, and the independence of Texas was acknowledged by the United States, Great Britain and other European countries. It was in this condition of things that

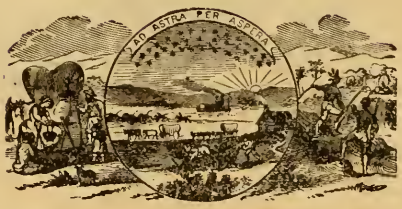


ILLINOIS.

THIS most thriving and prosperous State came into the Union on the 3d of December, 1818. Until 1809 it was a part of Indiana, at which time it became a separate territory, and so remained till received into the Union. This State has been little disturbed by civil divisions or by Indian wars. Its most serious troubles arose from the appearance within its borders of the Mormons, in 1838, and from attempts made to curb their irregularities. This singular people, believing themselves to be ill-treated, assembled to the number of 700, under their leaders, in a remote part of the State, and proposed fighting for their rights. But a body of three hundred troops marched against and captured them. The whole sect was ultimately reduced to submission and banished the State. The territory was explored by La Salle and settled by the French at Kaskaskia (the first capital of Illinois, located on the Kaskaskia River, and the present site of Vandalia), in 1720. Its growth has been immense.

Illinois is the richest agricultural State in the Union, with no waste or poor soil. The soil of the "bottoms," or river valley, extending for five or six miles back from the Mississippi River, is made entirely of deposits from the river in times of flood; and in some cases the mold so formed is twenty-five feet deep, and of inexhaustible richness. The yield of Indian corn in these valley lands is enormous; amounting often to a hundred bushels per acre. In dairy products Illinois is surpassed by but three States in the Union—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

In corn and wheat she has steadily held her position as the leading State, for the last fifteen years; while in all her other staples she is constantly increasing. Her prairies are the grandest, richest, most extensive and beautiful in the United States. Her



KANSAS.

ABOUT the development of this young State cluster some of the most important events of American history. Its territorial organization, by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, in 1854, re-opened the agitation of the slavery question, which, seeming to have acquired fresh vigor and virulence from the sleep it had enjoyed under the Missouri Compromise, thoroughly aroused the old animosities between the pro-and anti-slavery elements of our national politics. From 1854 to 1857 it was the theater of political tragedies, the bare mention of which may well put the blush of shame upon even the most fool-hardy partisan.

The Territory made application to Congress, in 1857, for a place in the Union, but the Constitution under which it asked admission (the one framed at Lecompton) was known to be a fraudulent affair, and hence Kansas was rejected. The discussion of this Constitution caused a permanent division of the Democratic party. The Constitution was rejected by the people of Kansas by a majority of 10,000. Kansas was, however, received into the Union, in 1861, under a free State Constitution, formed at Topeka.

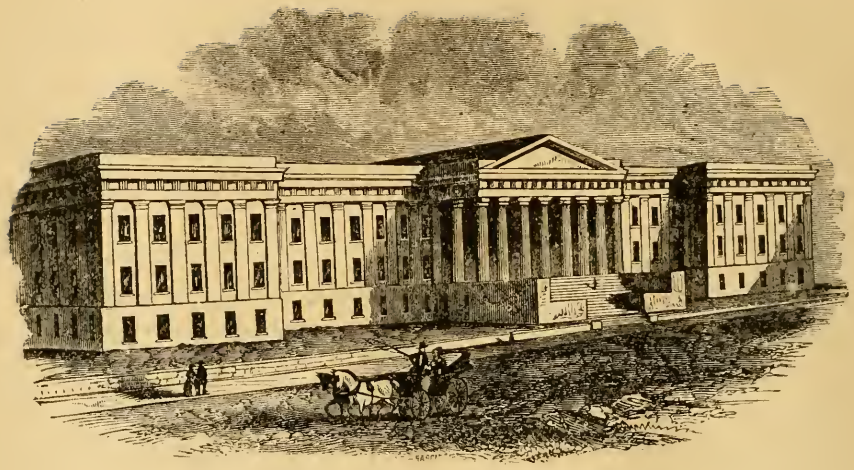
The surface of the country is uniform, with no mountains, sloughs, swamps, marsh lands or lakes. The soil is rich and productive, the climate mild and healthy. For all agricultural products it is one of the finest States west of the Mississippi. Corn and all small grains yield abundantly. It promises also to be a great fruit State when older. Rapid progress is being made in internal improve-

CALIFORNIA

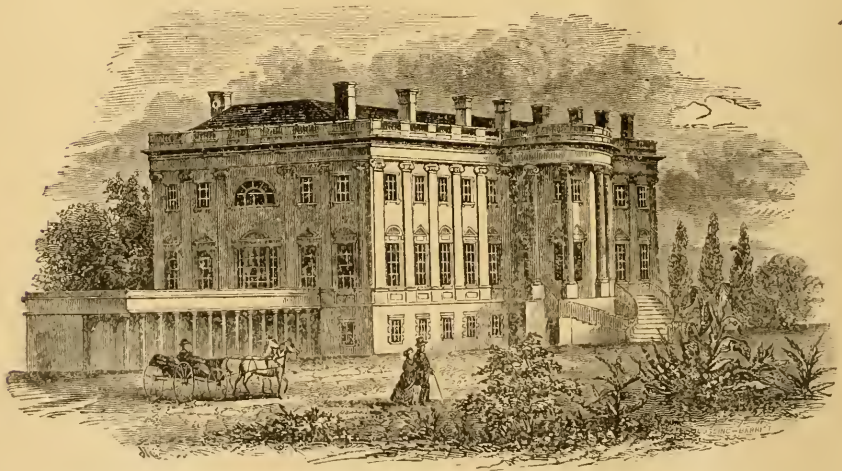
WAS admitted into the Union on the 7th of September, 1850. The alarming discussion which occurred upon the question of admission was what gave rise to the compromise measures of 1850, popularly styled the *Omnibus Bill.*

General Fremont, with a small but dauntless band of rangers, conquered California in 1846, having defeated, on frequent occasions, vastly superior forces of Mexicans. Its resources as a farming country early attracted attention. But when, in February, 1848, it was published that gold in quantities had been found on a branch of the Sacramento, the swarm of emigrants which rushed in, comprising representatives from every State in the Union, and from nearly all the nations of Europe, was almost incalculable. From a small village, San Francisco was rapidly inflated to a large city In many places towns sprang up like mushrooms. Owing to the fact that its population has been thrown hastily together, from so many places, and in consequence of the want of a government, California was, for some time, the scene of many dark crimes and hideous outrages. Never was the want of wholesome legal restraint more keenly felt than here. The Constitution of California was framed by a convention of delegates in 1849.

It is a wild and broken country, mountainous and rugged, traversed by both the Sierra Nevadas and the coast range. The valleys, long neglected for the mines, are again being cultivated and brought to a high degree of fertility and productiveness. The gold mines are too well known to need any description. They furnish annually to the Government seventy to eighty million dollars in gold. The climate of California varies greatly



PATENT OFFICE AT WASHINGTON.

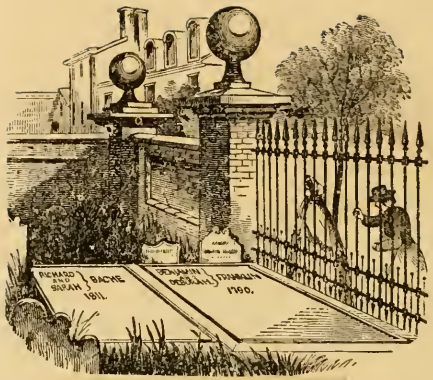


THE WHITE HOUSE AT WASHINGTON.

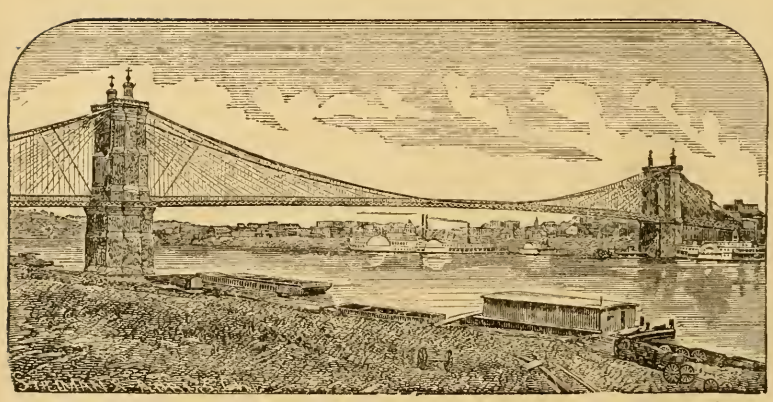
ARIZONA TERRITORY.

BY act of Congress, approved February 24, 1863, Arizona was organized, embracing "all that part of the present territory of New Mexico situate west of a line running due south from the point where the southwest corner of the Territory of Colorado joins the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico, to the southern boundary of said Territory," containing an estimated area of 131,000 square miles. It is thinly settled by natives of Mexico and emigrants from different States of the Union, besides containing a large number of Indians of a warlike character. The right of suffrage and territorial organization similar to those of New Mexico, with the provision, "that there shall neither be slaves nor involuntary servitude in said Territory." This Territory is rich in gold, silver, copper and other minerals, while the soil is mostly sterile except in the few valleys susceptible of irrigation. Arizona, proper, was acquired by treat with Mexico known as the "Gadsden Treaty," and ratified i June, 1864.

Few marks of civilization are found here, and neither Christianity nor education has smoothed away the rough, half-savage characteristics of the inhabitants, who are Spanish, half-breeds, Indians and miners, gathered from the refuse of all States, many, or most of them, desperadoes and outcasts, with here and there, in the agricultural districts, an American settler. Their towns are closely like the Mexican, with miserable, unburnt brick huts, where filth and squalor reign supreme. Scattered through the Territory are ruins of fortifications and castles and ancient churches whose ruins give everywhere proof of their having been devoted to idol worship, while here and there, half covered with mould, and almost hidden by rank vegetation and tangled vines, which creep over them as if in pity for their hideous ugliness, lie the shattered gods of the people who once dwelt here, a lordly but barbarous race, of whom not a vestige remains. Arizona was formerly a part of Mexico, until purchased by the United States. Population 9,658.



TOMB OF FRANKLIN.



Cincinnati and Covington Suspension Bridge.

View taken from the Covington Side of the River.

DIMENSIONS:

Main Span, 1057 feet.
Length of Bridge, 2252 feet.
Height from Low Water, 100 feet.
Height of Towers, 230 feet.
Towers, at base, 86 by 52.
In the two cables are 10360 wires.
Diameter of the Cables, 12¼ inches, weighing one million pounds.
Amount of Lumber, 500,000 feet.
Strength of Bridge, 16,300 tuns.
Width of Bridge in the clear, 36 feet.
Total cost, $1,750,000.

TENNESSEE,

NOR some time, was a part of North Carolina. It was made a territorial government in the year 1790, and was admitted into the Union in 1796. The first permanent white inhabitants of Tennessee went there in the year 1775, and built Fort Loudon, now in Blount county. They were, in 1760, attacked by the savages, and two hundred persons were massacred. But, in 1767, the natives were reduced to submission by Colonel Grant, and a treaty was made with them, which encouraged emigration. Settlements were formed on Holston River in 1765, which, although frequently attacked by the Indians, made very fair progress. Colonel John Sevier, with the Tennessee militia and a few Virginia soldiers, gained a decisive victory over the savages, and from this time forward, though more or less harrassed by the Indians, the progress of the State, in population and improvement, was rapid. North Carolina gave up the territory in 1789, and in 1790 Congress recognized it as a separate province. It has great extent of territory, and up to 1861, was considered as among the greatest of the agricultural States.

Its staple products are cotton, tobacco and corn. The mineral resources of Tennessee are not yet developed to any extent, but they are rich in quality, and limitless in quantity, and will be a source of boundless wealth to the State. In the mountains, easy of access, are endless stores of copper, zinc, sandstone, iron, and

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE District, originally ten miles square, now embraces an area of but sixty square miles. It is the seat of our National Government, and lies at the head of tide water, on the east side of the Potomac River. It includes both the cities of Washington and Georgetown. Until the year 1871 it was governed by Congress, but in that year a law was passed giving the District the control of its own affairs. At the time that war was declared between the Colonies and Great Britain, Philadelphia was the Capital of the new territory, and continued to be so until 1783. At that time some difficulty arose between a band of dissatisfied soldiers, who marched to the hall where Congress was in session, forced the doors of the building, and in a violent and insulting manner demanded the back pay due them, amounting to a considerable sum, and which it was not then in the power of the Government to pay. The outrage pressed upon their attention the subject, already under consideration, of a better site for the Capitol, removed from the seat of war and beyond danger of a recurrence of such scenes. It was proposed that it be located on the banks of the Delaware or Potomac river, and in December, 1788, Delaware, through its legislature, offered Congress the necessary ground, provided it did not cover to exceed ten miles square. The matter was debated in Congress, and the North and South, then, as since, divided upon almost every question, clamored like two spoiled children for the location of the new buildings. The House of Representatives at one time declared the Capital should be in Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, at which the South demurred. Germantown was next proposed—voted upon by the House, and carried by a vote of 31 to 19. The further consideration of the matter was then postponed until the next session of Congress, and so, for the time, Germantown was the Capital. The South was very much excited over the state of affairs; the North was anything but pleased with it, and in December, 1789, Virginia ceded a district to Congress on the Poto-

second to no power in the world. In river and harbor improvement, in canals and railroads, nothing that industry and enterprise, united to almost limitless capital could accomplish, has been left undone. Continuous lines of railroad span the continent from the "rock bound coast" of the Atlantic to the blue waters of the Pacific, and from the lakes of the north to the gulf that breaks upon our southern coast, and forty thousand miles of iron track girdle the States in every possible direction; while high over wood and prairie, over stream and hill, over mountain and valley the dark wires of the telegraph stretch out, bearing with an unseen, unheard and mysterious power, words of peace or tidings of war—joy and gladness to one hearth, sorrow and desolation to another. With all his wisdom and far-seeing sagacity, Franklin never prophesied how great results would follow the experiments which to common minds seemed but the vague vision of an idealist. Later, Morse brought the art to what seems to us a glorious perfection, but in the unborn years before us, other master minds, profiting by what philosophy has already proven, will carry on the well begun work.

To our public, or common schools America owes her greatness, since to strength of developed muscles is added strength of developed and cultivated intellect, and ample and generous provision for the education of every child has been made. Our system of to-day is the system which was established by the Pilgrim Fathers, who, fleeing from the ignorance and superstition of the old world, kindled the flame of general knowledge, and set the light on a hill where it cannot be hid; and succeeding generations have fed the sacred fire until to-day it lights the world. Fellow laborer with the free school is the free press. Thank God for the free, unfettered press, whose voice is potent to break the chains of tyranny and thunder its denunciations at abuse and wrong, and demand the execution of justice, even while it advocates mercy.

With that commendable prudence and wisdom which marked the course pursued by the "Fathers of the Republic," every citizen is left free and untrameled by bigotry or prejudice, "to worship God after the dictates of his own heart," and in doing this, that man must be callous indeed that cannot, in some religious denomination, find a home till such time as he is called to "come up higher."

PRE-EMPTION LAWS.

A PRE-EMPTION right is the right of a squatter upon the lands of the United States to purchase, in preference to others, when the land is sold. Such right is granted to the following persons: Any citizen of the United States; any person who has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen; any head of a family; any widow; any single woman of the age of twenty-one years or over, and any person who has made a settlement, erected a dwelling-house upon, and is an inhabitant of the tract sought to be entered—*provided* such settlement was made since June 1, 1840, and previously to the time of application for the land, which land must, at the date of the settlement, have had the Indian title extinguished, and been surveyed by the United States.

A person bringing himself within the above requirements by proof satisfactory to the Register and Receiver of the land district in which the land may lie, taken pursuant to the rules hereafter prescribed, will, after having taken the affidavit required by the Act, be entitled to enter, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres, not exceeding one hundred and sixty, or a quarter-section, to include his residence; and he may avail himself of the same at any time prior to the day of the commencement of the public sale, including said tract, where the land has not yet been proclaimed.

Where the land was subject to private entry, June 1, 1840, and a settlement shall thereafter be made upon such land, or where the land shall become hereafter subject to private entry, and after that period a settlement shall be made, which the settler is desirous of securing, notice of such intention must be given within thirty days after such settlement; and, in all such cases, the proof, affidavit and payment must be made within twelve months after such settlement.

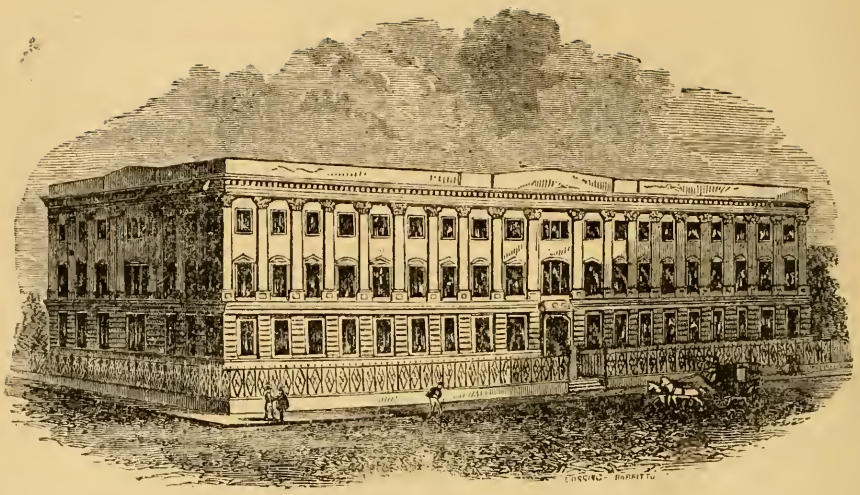
THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

CONSISTS of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble at least once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless otherwise provided by law.

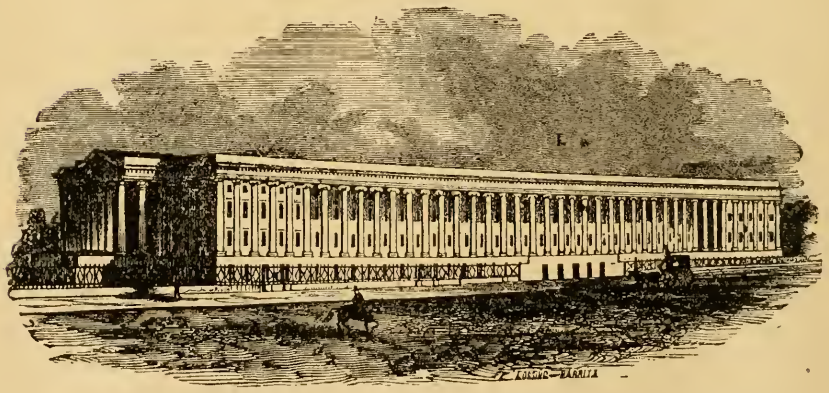
The Vice-President of the United States is ex-officio President of the Senate, and has a casting vote in case of an equal division. In his absence, a President pro tem. is chosen from among the members.

The Senate comprises two members from each State (now numbering 74), who are chosen by the State legislatures for the term of six years—one-third biennially.

The members of the House of Representatives (limited by law to the number of 234) are elected by the people for the term of two years, and are apportioned among the several States, according to population, in the following manner: After each decennial enumeration, the aggregate representative population of the United States is ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, by counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. This aggregate is divided by 233, and the quotient, rejecting fractions, if any, is the rate of apportionment. The representative population of each State is then ascertained in the same manner, and is divided by the above-named ratio, the quotient giving the apportionment of representatives to each State. The loss by fractions is compensated for by assigning to as many States having the largest fractions as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives 234, one additional member each for its fraction. If, after the apportionment, new States are admitted, representatives are assigned to such States on the above basis, in addition to the limited number of 234; but such excess con-



GENERAL POST OFFICE AT WASHINGTON.



TREASURY BUILDING AT WASHINGTON.

The people of the United States are from every land and every clime under the sun. In a few of the States you can trace, through the established habits and customs of the people, the origin of the first settlers but in most places, the emigration from foreign lands constantly changes the characteristics of the inhabitants. The New England States, settled by the Puritans, retain something of their prim severity of manners. Maryland was settled by the Catholics, and they have always been, and still are, the strongest religious denomination in the State. Pennsylvania was settled by Quakers and Germans, Louisiana by the French, and Texas and California by Spanish. An immense number of Chinese have found homes on the western slopes of the continent, and promise to become useful citizens.

The agricultural interests of the Republic, already stupendous, are constantly increasing, and one looks over the statistics of produce of farm and garden in a bewildered way as he fails to grasp or comprehend the figures that testify truthfully of our national wealth, industry and prosperity. Indian corn is and always will be a staple product. In 1862, the number of bushels raised by seven of the Middle States, amounted to 482,250,800. Illinois alone produced 125,500,000. In the scale of importance, wheat stands next to corn, and the yield of 1862 counts up 264,146,950.

American wheat received the prize medal at the London exhibition. There is no question but ours is the best grown in the world. Rye, barley and oats are grown in all the States, also buckwheat, peas and beans, and as a field crop the two latter grow in importance every year. Rice is produced in all the Southern States, and has been grown in the Middle States, though it can never be made a profitable crop there, since the soil is too dry. The yield in 1860 was 187,140,173 pounds. In this, South Carolina leads off, having produced that year 119,100,528. The potato ranks next to corn and wheat. In 1869 the number of bushels grown of this favorite vegetable was 133,886,000. Hay, also is a valuable crop, and hops, as the demand increases, are receiving favorable notice. Tobacco is raised in almost every State in the Union, flourishing upon every soil and giving profitable returns for little labor. The crop of 1860 amounted to 429,390,771 pounds.

Sugar cane is raised in all of the Southern States, and the manufacture of sugar and molasses has long been a leading

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

	Letters, ½ oz. or fraction.	Newspapers 4 ounces.
	Cts.	Cts.
AUSTRIA—Via North German Union, direct	*6	3
do closed mail, via England	*6	4
AUSTRALIA—Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. Mail via Southampton	†17	6
do via Marseilles	22	10
do via San Francisco	†10	2
ASPINWALL	10	2
BELGIUM and the NETHERLANDS	†10	4
BRAZIL—via England	28	4
do via Am. packet, monthly from N. Y.	15	2
CANADA—Dominion of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, [letters, if unpaid, 10 cts]	6	2
CHINA—American packet, via San Francisco	10	2
do French mail		
do British mail (except Hong Kong) via Southampton	28	6
do (except Hong Kong) via Marseilles	†36	3
do via North German Union direct	24	12
do closed mail via England	27	13
CHILI—British mail via Panama	22	6
CUBA—	10	2
CONSTANTINOPLE—via N. German Union direct	*12	7
do closed mail via England	*15	8
do via England	28	†6
DENMARK— via N. German Union direct (if prepaid, 9 cts.)	*13	6
do closed mail via England, (prepaid, 10 cts.)	*13	7
EAST INDIES—British mail via Southampton	22	†6
do via Marseilles	28	10
do N. German Union direct	24	12
do closed mail via England	27	
do via San Francisco	10	2
EGYPT—(Lower, excluding Alexandria,) via N. German Union direct	*17	9
do (Lower, excluding Alexandria,) via England	*20	10
FRANCE—Direct mail	10	12
do via England	4	
FRANKFORT— via North German Union, direct	*7	3
do via N. German Union, closed mail via Eng.	*10	4
GERMAN STATES—via North German Union direct	†6	3
do via N. Ger. Un., closed mail via England, including Baden, Hanover, Hamburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Saxe Allenburg, Saxe Coburg, Gotha, Meinengen, Weimar, Saxony, Schleswig, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Wurtemburg, Cuxhaven, Bavaria, Lubec, Luxemburg	*7	4
GREAT BRITAIN—including England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland	*6	2
☞For every newspaper not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.		
HOLLAND—	*15	4
do via Bremen or Hamburg	*10	
HONDURAS—		
Belize, British Honduras, American packet, via New Orleans	*12	2
HONG KONG—via Southampton	28	6
do via Marseilles	36	8
American packet, via San Francisco	10	2

You have no right to close your eyes to danger that threatens your country and say you are neutral; for be sure neutrality is either cowardice, treason, or ignorance; and society, both social, religious, and political, has far more to dread from an army of neutrals than from an army who throw their colors to the breeze and declare the ground on which they have taken their stand. Never forget for one moment, whether you be leader or private in the army, that *the majority rule*, and that if the majority is on the side of wrong, wrong will triumph. Study not only to throw the weight of your vote on the side of right, but throw your influence there, with all the strength and force you can gather. The people have it in their power to rule for good. Woe to that nation where ignorance has covered the land with mourning and her sons have sold their birthright of liberty for a dish of pottage, and see an usurper wear the glory that was their heritage, without a sigh or pang of regret.

To the voters of America is entrusted the holiest treasure that man was ever enjoined to guard—the liberty of our country and the protection of our republican principles and institutions. How well it has been preserved in the past, the proud position which she holds in the rank of nations tells more eloquently than written or spoken words. Whether we shall go on from victory to victory, crowned more and still more royally with the luster of great deeds, until she shall be a light to the nations who sit in darkness, depends upon you who hold in your hands the power to make her what you will, and whose votes must decide her destiny.

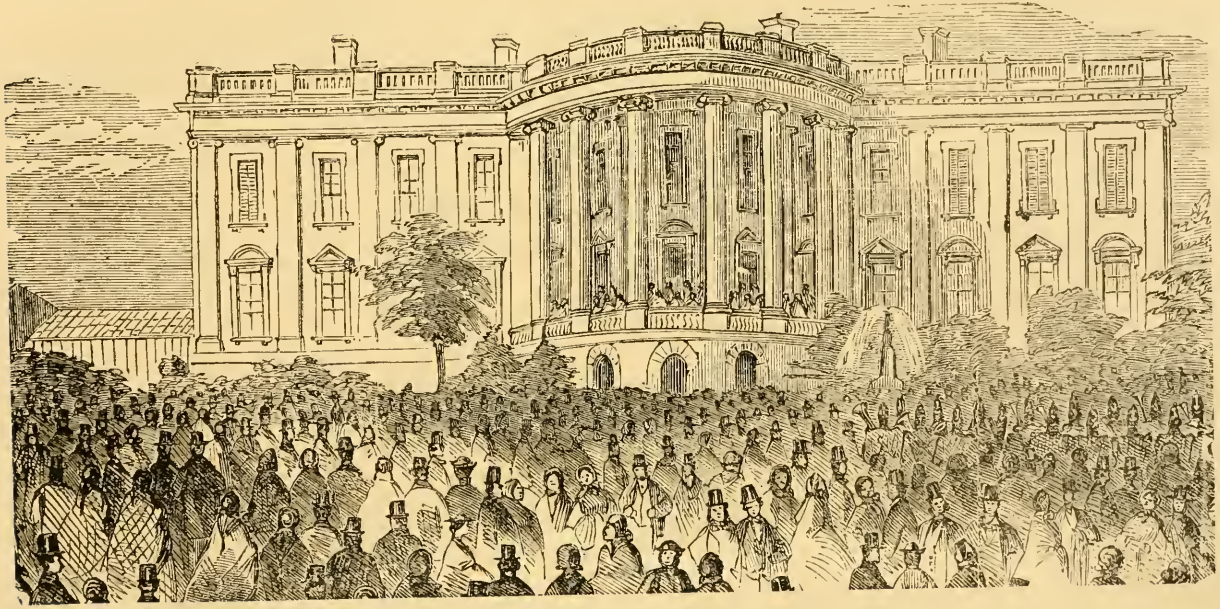
Increased Pensions to Widows, and Orphan Children Under Sixteen Years of Age.—The second section of this act allows to those who are or shall be pensioned as widows of soldiers or sailors two dollars per month additional pension for each child (under sixteen years of age) of the deceased soldier or sailor by the widow thus pensioned.

On the death or remarriage of such widow, or on the denial of a pension to her, in accordance with the provisions of section eleven of the Act of June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the same amount to which she would otherwise be entitled, under this and previous provisions, is allowed to the minor children. The number and names of the children, with their ages, must be proved by the affidavits of two credible and disinterested witnesses. The provisions of this section only include the children of the widow, and not those of her deceased husband by a previous marriage. The widows of minor children of officers are not entitled to this increase. Declarations for an increase under this section, if for the widow, will be made in accordance with form H, appended hereto; and if for minor children, according to form I. The pension certificate must be sent with all applications filed subsequently to September four, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Increase of Pensions under Acts prior to July 4, 1862.—All pensioners under Acts approved prior to July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, are, by the third section of the present act, granted the same rights as those pensioned under acts approved at or since that date, so far as said Acts may be applicable, with the exception of soldiers of the Revolution or their widows. This section applies only to pensioners who were such at the date of the approval of this Act.

Declaration of claimants under this section will be made in accordance with the forms previously issued under Act of July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and subsequent pension acts, with the necessary modifications, and the pension certificates will be returned.

Invalid Pensions of Claimants Dying while their Applications are Pending, the Evidence being Completed.—The fourth section of this act is construed in connection with the tenth section of the Act of July four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the sixth sec-



Reception Day at the White House.

STATISTICS OF THE GLOBE.

THE earth is inhabited by about 1300 millions of inhabitants, viz:

360,000,000 of the Caucassian race;
550,000,000 of the Mongolian;
190,000,000 of the Ethiopian;
200,000,000 of the Malay races, and
1,000,000 of the American Indian.

All these respectively speak 3,064 languages and possess 1,000 different religions.

The amount of deaths per annum is 33,333,333, or 91,954 per day; 3,730 per hour; 60 per minute, or one per second. This loss is compensated by an equal number of births.

The average duration of life throughout the globe is thirty-three years. One-fourth of its population dies before the seventh year, and one-half before the seventeenth. Out of 10,000 persons only one reaches his hundredth year; only one in 500 his eightieth; and only one in 100 his sixty-fifth.

Married people live longer than unmarried ones, and a tall man is likely to live longer than a short one. Until the fiftieth year, women have a better chance of life than men; but beyond that period the chances are equal.

Sixty-five persons out of one thousand, marry. The months of June and December are those in which marriages are most frequent.

Children born in spring are generally stronger than those born in other seasons.

Births and deaths chiefly occur in the night.

The number of men able to bear arms is but one-eighth of the population.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

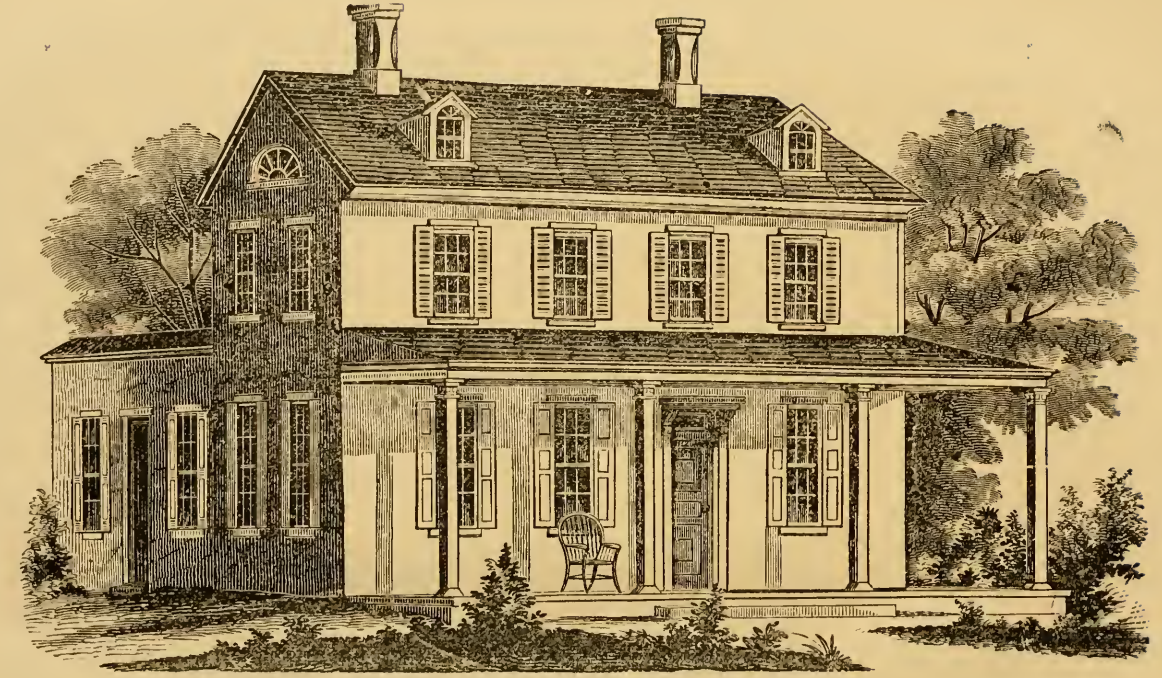
The electoral vote for President in 1872 will be considerably greater than it was in 1868, under the previous apportionment. Many States have increased their respective votes, and several States which did not vote at all in 1868 will now take part in the election. The following table will show the electoral vote in 1868, with the popular majority in each State for Grant or Seymour, and also the number of votes to which each State will be entitled in 1872:

	Grant.	Seymour.	Majority.	Electoral vote of '68.	Electoral vote of '72.
Alabama	8	--	4280	8	10
Arkansas	5	--	3074	5	6
California	5	--	514	5	6
Connecticut	6	--	3045	6	6
Delaware	--	3	3357	3	3
*Florida	3	--	----	3	4
Georgia	--	9	45688	9	11
Illinois	16	--	51150	16	21
Indiana	13	--	9572	13	15
Iowa	8	--	46962	8	11
Kansas	3	--	17030	3	5
Kentucky	--	11	76323	11	12
Louisiana	7	--	46962	7	8
Maine	7	--	28030	7	7
Maryland	--	7	31919	7	8
Massachusetts	12	--	77069	12	13
Michigan	8	--	31484	8	11
Minnesota	4	--	15470	4	5
Mississippi	--	--	----	7	8
Missouri	11	--	25883	11	15
Nebraska	3	--	4290	3	3
Nevada	3	--	1269	3	3
New Hampshire	5	--	6967	5	5
New Jersey	--	7	2880	7	9
New York	--	33	10090	33	35
North Carolina	9	--	12136	9	10
Ohio	21	--	41428	21	22
Oregon	--	3	164	3	3
Pennsylvania	26	--	28398	26	29
Rhode Island	4	--	6445	4	4
South Carolina	6	--	17064	6	7
Tennessee	10	--	30446	10	12
*Texas	--	--	----	6	8
Vermont	5	--	32122	5	5
*Virginia	--	--	----	10	11
West Virginia	5	--	8719	5	5
Wisconsin	8	--	24447	8	10
Whole number	221	78	-----	317	366
Majority				159	184

Votes necessary to a choice, 179. Grant's majority on popular vote, 309,565.

The whole number of electors has been increased 49, and three States, which had 23 votes, did not vote in 1868,—making 72 additional electoral votes.

* Not voting, 23.



Thrifty American Farmer's Residence.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

NATURALIZATION is the act by which an alien, or foreigner, becomes invested with the rights and privileges of a native-born subject or citizen. In the United States, a person duly naturalized is entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a native-born citizen, except that he must have been a resident of the United States for seven years, to enable him to occupy a seat in Congress, and that he is not eligible to the office of President or Vice-President, or, under the Constitution of some of the States, to that of Governor.

Congress having the power, under the Constitution of the United States, to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, has provided by various enactments, as follows, viz.: Any alien, having arrived in the United States after the age of eighteen years, may be admitted to the rights of citizenship, after a declaration, upon his part, or oath or affirmation, before the Supreme, Superior, District, or Circuit Court of, or any court of record having common law jurisdiction in, any of the United States, or of the territories thereto belonging, or before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or the Clerk or Prothonotary of any of the aforesaid courts, two years at least before his admission, that it is his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty, whereof such alien may at any time have been a citizen or subject; if such alien has borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or State from which he came, he must, moreover, expressly renounce his title or order of nobility, in the court in which his application is made, which renunciation is to be recorded in such county; and the court admitting such alien

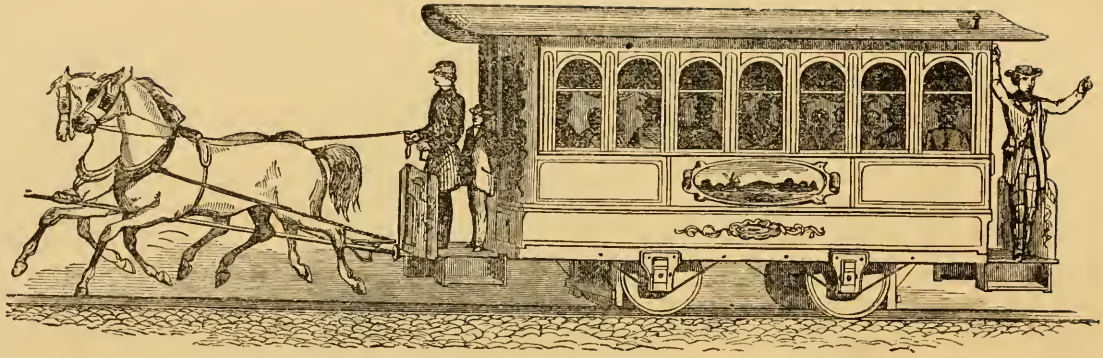
Mt. Vernon—The Home of Washington.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

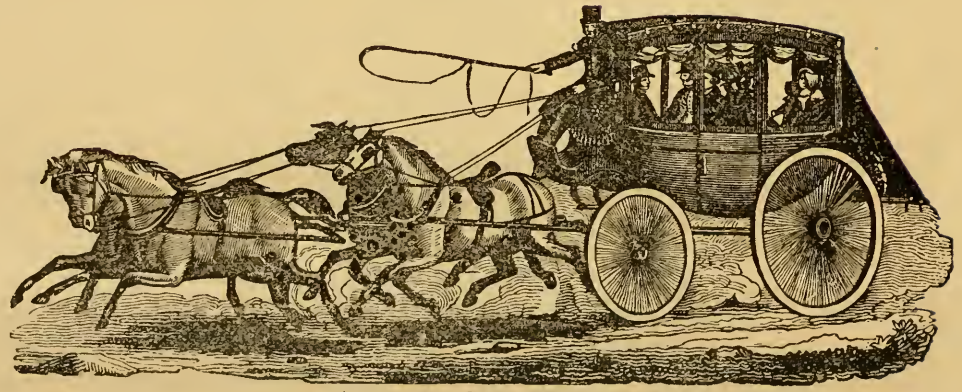
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

IN the line of march, whether progressive or retrogressive, we have been led through all ages by men who, by the strength of their intellect or the force of their will, or by a subtle power, inexpressible by words, but to which we yield almost insensibly, have proved themselves masters of the masses. If his instincts are pure, and his aims and tendencies elevated, his influence upon the world will be beneficial; if they are corrupt and degraded, while he grovels in the filth and slime of the dregs of social or national vices, he turns backward the wheel of the car of progress; its motion is reversed, and the jar and shock is felt, it may be, to the ends of the earth, causing disastrous results to the generations following, even greater than to the present. A thousand men in the quiet walks of private life might practice the vices that are common to his age or sphere, and they would pass comparatively unnoticed; but once he has stepped out from the masses and taken a position above them, the influence of his lightest act is a power for good or evil.

With a desire to present, in a condensed form, sketches of the lives of those who may serve, by their virtues and admirable qualities of mind and habit, as models for our imitation, or whose vices, though brilliant, are repulsive enough to make them a warning to him who reads even while he runs, we have chosen a few from almost every rank and profession of those whose names are bright on history's page, and whose services render it a pleasure to record their acts, while their virtues, far more than the



City Horse Railway.

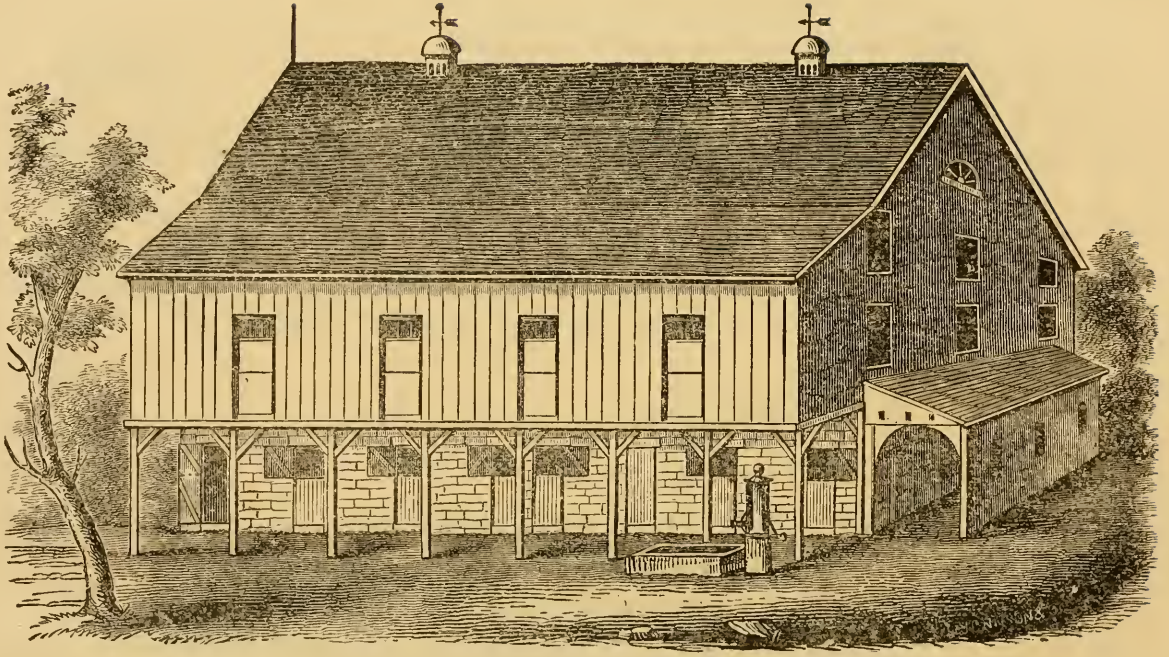


American Stage Coach.

A TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, TERRITORIES, DOMINION OF CANADA AND BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA.

	Daily.	Tri-W'kly.	Semi-W'kly.	W'kly.	Bi-W'kly.	Semi-M'thly	M'thly	Bi-M'thly	Quarterly.	Total.
Alabama	9	2		66		1				78
Arkansas	4	2		41			4			51
California	34	3	6	129		2	12		1	187
Connecticut	17		1	51	1	3	13		1	87
Delaware	1		3	13			1			18
District of Columbia	6			12			6		1	25
Florida	1	1	1	21			1			25
Georgia	14	5	7	86		2	9			123
Illinois	38	11	7	371	3	5	58	2	4	499
Indiana	20	3	3	209		3	25		1	264
Iowa	20	5	3	231	1	1	18		1	280
Kansas	14	3		85			8	1	1	112
Kentucky	10	2	5	76			12			105
Louisiana	9	2	3	71			3		2	90
Maine	6	1		48	1	1	9			66
Maryland	9			77			9		1	96
Massachusetts	21	1	13	165	4	5	60	1	10	280
Michigan	13	4		107	1	1	11		2	139
Minnesota	8	5	1	85			5			104
Mississippi	4	5	1	75		2	6			93
Missouri	21	5		227		5	29	1	1	289
Nebraska	7			31		1	7			46
Nevada	7		2	6						15
New Hampshire	7			39		2	6	1	1	56
New Jersey	21		1	98	1	1	16			138
New York	89	3	18	568	2	25	167	2	20	894
North Carolina	8	3	4	43	1	1	5			65
Ohio	25	9	5	306	1	9	53	1	1	411
Oregon	5			25			1		1	32
Pennsylvania	61	2	1	440		7	82	3	8	584
Rhode Island	6		1	18			1			26
South Carolina	5	4	2	42			4		2	59
Tennessee	12	2	1	79		1	9			104
Texas	11	8	7	95			2			123
Vermont	3			39			2			44
Virginia	16	9	8	71		2	11			116
West Virginia	3	1	1	49		1	3			58
Wisconsin	16	2	3	165		6	9			201
	581	102	108	4330	16	99	676	13	59	5983
Territories	13	3	4	50	1	1	1			73
New Brunswick, D. C.	3	1		18	1	1	1		1	26
Nova Scotia, D. C.	3	5		20	1	1	3			32
Ontario, D. C.	21	1	2	166			21	1	1	213
Quebec, D. C.	13	5	7	43			12		1	82
	40	12	9	247	2	2	37	1	3	353
British Colonies	3	1	8	15	2					29
Totals	637	118	129	4642	21	100	715	14	62	6438



Thrifty American Farmer's Barn.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD LAW OF 1872.

THE following is the full text of the Amendatory Soldiers' Homestead Bill, approved by the President on the 3d of April, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February 13th, 1862, and every seaman, marine and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter section, to be taken in compact form according to legal subdivision, including the alternate reserved section of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States: *Provided*, the said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead within which to commence his settlement and improvements: *And provided also*, the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the army, navy or marine corps aforesaid shall be deducted

PENSION LAWS.

PENSIONS for officers, soldiers and sailors disabled in the service, and for the widows and children of officers, soldiers and sailors who have died in the service, have been liberally and carefully provided by Congress.

The proper officials to whom all applications should be made, by letter or petition, in Washington, are, by a soldier having his discharge, to the Paymaster General; when the discharge paper is lost, to the second Auditor of the Treasury; when by those who represent a deceased person, to the second Auditor of the Treasury; when for commutation of rations, to the same officer; when for pensions, or any matter connected with pensions, to the Commissioner of Pensions.

Instructions have been prepared for all applicants, by the Commissioner of Pensions for the purpose of preventing fraud or misunderstanding. They are, in substance:

INSTRUCTIONS.

By the act of Congress approved July 14th, 1862, and amendatory acts, pensions are granted as follows:

1. Invalids, disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, in the line of duty

2. Widows of persons who have been killed or have died in the military or naval service of the United States.

3. Children under sixteen, of the classes of persons on account of whose death widows are entitled; provided said widows have died, or have remarried.

4. Mothers of all classes of persons on account of whose death widows are entitled, provided said mothers were dependent on the deceased for support and no minor child survived.

5. Fathers, the same as mothers, in case of the death of the latter.

ANDREW JACKSON

SEVENTH President of the United States. The fame of "Old Hickory" is too far spread to need that my feeble powers be exerted to add to it one ray of luster. He was born at Waxhaw, Lancaster county, South Carolina, 1767, and manifested, from childhood, something of the martial spirit which made him the hero of New Orleans.

One author said of him, with a spice of malice, that a more turbulent, roaring, rollicking youngster never lived than this same soldier and statesman. In 1790 he fixed his residence at Nashville, and married. In 1795 he assisted in framing the Constitution of Tennessee, and was sent to Congress as the first representative of the new State. Mr. Jackson studied law and practised it to a limited extent, but it is conceded, even by his warmest friends, that in this profession he was not "a success."

In 1797 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and upon the expiration of his term of office here, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. In 1804 he resigned that office and retired to the "Hermitage," near Nashville. When war was proclaimed with Great Britain, in 1812, he commanded the militia of his district, and in 1815 obtained the victory at New Orleans, which was the crowning glory of his military life. Three years later he made a successful campaign against the Indians in our Southern Territories and States.

In 1812 he was appointed Governor of Florida, then a territory. In 1823 the appointment of Minister to Mexico was tendered to him, which he declined, but was elected as member of Congress from Tennessee. In 1824 he received many votes for President, but was not elected until 1828, and was re-elected by an immense majority in 1832. In the spring of 1837, weary and worn with his active life, he gave to younger hands and brains the cares of State, and retired again to his beloved home, the "Hermitage," where he spent the remainder of his days in the peace and quiet which he had so well earned. His death occurred here, June 8th, 1845.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY.

THE history of America has not, like that of the Old World, the charm of classical or romantic associations; but in useful instruction and moral dignity it has no equal. It is not yet a century since this fair and flourishing republic was a colony of England, scarcely commanding the means of existence without the aid of the mother country, who was herself oppressed by European wars. Our puritan forefathers began in the rough fields of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, on a broad, comprehensive principle, which has gone forth to fraternize the world. Our history, therefore, like that poetical temple of fame reared by the imagination of Chaucer, and decorated by the taste of Pope, is almost exclusively dedicated to the memory of the truly great. Within, no idle ornament encumbers its bold simplicity. The pure light of Heaven enters from aboye, and sheds an equal and serene radiance around. As the eye wanders about its extent, it beholds the unadorned monuments of brave and good men, who have bled or toiled for their country; or it rests on votive tablets inscribed with the names of the blessed benefactors of mankind. The puritans of England—the resolute conquerors of the lakes and forests of the New World—occupied, in the first period of their social existence, the depressed position of a European colony; but the spirit of liberty which had led them to these wild regions, and the gifts of a magnificent and fertile nature, were sufficient to prepare them for their high destiny. This rude apprenticeship lasted more than one hundred and fifty years before the hour of change struck; and in the night of the 18th of April, 1775, the cannons of Lexington called a new-born nation to regenerate the world. The people rose as one man, and turning the ploughshares that tilled the soil into

THE LAW OF NATIONS.

NATIONS, like individuals, are bound by certain laws which govern and control their relation and conduct to each other. It is, or should be, based upon the divine precept, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." No other rule is just, and nations are as strongly bound to obey it as an individual. This, however, is not enough; and sad as is the commentary, in other and more human laws they find a stronger protection. There is no tribunal but that of public opinion to enforce upon nations an observance of the courtesy due each other, but, in this age, there is not a civilized government on earth that does not stand sufficiently in awe of this to openly respect its compact with other nations.

There can, of course, be no court for the adjustment of national misunderstandings; and each nation is therefore a law unto itself, and the chief judge of its own wrongs and grievances; hence, when difficulties and disputes arise between them, and neither reason nor charity will lead to a peaceful settlement of their troubles, war is resorted to, and by force of arms, or superiority of numbers, one is forced to yield its claims to the other, and often to relinquish justice. A nation's strength is not always a nation's glory, since it may have been acquired by the most dishonorable means; and a nation's greatness is not always a nation's honor, since it may have been reached in such a way as to be its shame. In the ages when the most bloody and cruel war begat heroes, and the most treacherous and cowardly acts often crowned them with laurels, it was enough that a nation was victorious; it mattered little whether that victory, or the terms dictated to the conquered, were honorable or otherwise, and some of the most noted of the ancient Roman and Grecian warriors were distinguished for cruelty, tyranny and treachery. To violate a treaty was, with

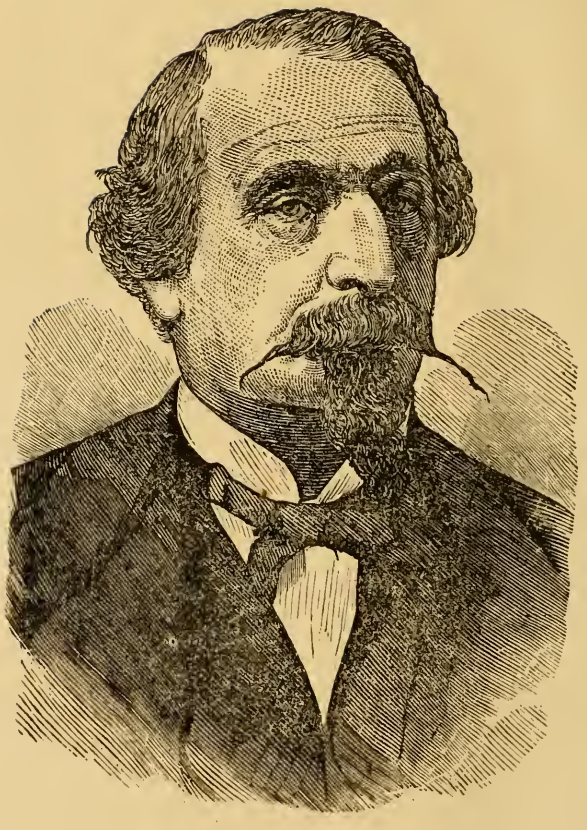
THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF VOTERS.

IN a Republican form of Government, every act and feature of our laws is traceable directly to those who by their votes enacted them, or indirectly to those who by their neglect to vote suffered the passage of a bad or injudicious bill and allowed it to become a statute, and thus wronged thousands, and disgraced the country. We say, boastingly, that the "right of suffrage" is extended to every citizen of the United States, but the term, as applied to the citizens of a Republic, is a contradiction, meaning as it does, *permission* from the ruling power thus to do—when the very significance of our form of government is proof that it is as much the birthright of every citizen as is the air he breathes. The declaration that "all men are created free and equal," gives no man an inherited supremacy over another, either social or political, and imposes certain duties upon every one, duties that are inseparable from his citizenship.

A republican government is a contract or compact between the people for mutual protection, defense and security, and since every citizen derives actual and positive benefit from this protection it is impossible but that he has duties to perform and obligations to meet. It is not practicable, of course, for the people to assemble in masses and give instructions to the Chief Executive personally; hence, conventions are called, at which some one who is known to be honest and faithful to the interests of the commonwealth, and especially of the district he represents, is nominated, and afterwards elected to meet the general assembly of representatives, at which the wants, wishes or demands of the people are made known, and such measures adopted as shall most easily and speedily carry them out.

View of the City of Washington.

PART II.



NAPOLEON III.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

"IT is impossible," says Gregorovius, than whom we have no better authority, perhaps, "to establish with any accuracy the origin of the Bonaparte family." Certain it is, that when the author whom I quote, and to whom I am indebted for these facts, first introduces them, they are a quiet and unknown family, living in seclusion in Corsica. There the three young sisters grew out of their beautiful childhood into more beautiful girlhood, and the young brothers prepared themselves for the life that lay before them.

Napoleon, who was not eldest, yet in every way took precedence to Joseph, and the Archdeacon Lucien, their uncle, said on his death-bed, to Joseph: "You are the oldest of the family, but *there* stands its head—you must not forget this." Even in childhood he showed a marvelous passion for military life, and was almost constantly with the soldiers in their barracks at Ajaccio, imitating and practicing their duties and exercises. While very young he was sent to military school at Brienne, and in 1783 to the military school at Paris to complete his studies. He had already an ambition that was more than master of every other faculty he possessed, a vivid imagination aflame with the excitement of ancient history, and he aspired to re-enact the bold and valiant deeds of the Cæsars and of Alexander. Having finished his military studies, we find him at Ajaccio, and a zealous democrat. How in after years, when he with his own hand placed the crown upon his head, where the Pope had so recently rested his hand in consecration, did he reconcile his change of views. Corsica, as every reader knows, was forever in an uproar or a revolution—first the prey of one and then of another power, and when the time came that the democratic party, under the leadership of Joseph and Napoleon Bonaparte, drew up a congratulatory address to the convened assembly, it was filled with the bitterest denunciations

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER was born in Bedford, N. H., December 10, 1813. He received a good education, and at the age of twenty-two went to Detroit, Mich., engaged in mercantile business, and as the town, then small, increased in size, so also did his business, until he was one of the heaviest wholesale dry goods merchants in the State. He was a whig in politics, so far at least as he was a politician, which was not to any great extent, and he never sought political honors. He was elected Mayor of Detroit in 1851, and in the following year was nominated for Governor of the State, but his fine sense of honor forbade his silence upon what seemed to him vital points of interest to the nation, and he gave his views so plainly and independently as to offend the party in power, and lost the election. In 1856 he was elected to the United States Senate for six years, and during that term was identified with all the leading movements of the day: for a general system of internal improvements, for preventing the further increase of slave territory, and for the suppression of the vices and corruption which disgraced the nation.

One of our finest critics writes of him: "The country does not know how much it owes to his Roman firmness. The people have become too much accustomed to regard him as one of the fortresses of their liberties, which no artillery could breach, and whose parapet no storming column could ever reach, that they have never given themselves a thought as to the disastrous consequences which might have followed had he spoken or voted differently from what he did. When did he ever pander to position, or complain of being overslaughed by his party? Yet no man ever did braver work for a party, and got less consideration than he."

In the rebellion he advocated prompt and energetic measures, not half-way action. He was prompt and efficient in promoting the welfare of the soldiers, and in bringing about an honorable peace.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

JOHN A. LOGAN was born in Illinois in 1826. His father, one of the first settlers of the Prairie State, was born in Ireland. His mother was from the State of Tennessee, and is spoken of as a lovely woman; and it is from this daughter of the South that he inherits his warm, glowing temperament and his impulsive disposition. His father was a man of fine talents, and a good scholar. In those days school houses were not by any means as plenty as now, so he took the education of his boy into his own hands, and I have never heard but that he did credit to his teacher. As had been foreseen and prophesied by prominent statesmen and prophetic lookers-on, the Mexican war followed the annexation of Texas; the call for volunteers rang through the land, and bright swords leaped from the scabbard at the touch of willing hands, as from the North and the South her ruddy sons went out to defend the dear old flag. With the foremost of these young Logan marched to the fray, and on those distant western battle-fields won his first laurels. From that day to this no year has passed but fresh leaves have been added, of deeper, more fadeless green.

At the first he was chosen lieutenant in a company of the first Illinois volunteers, and the records of that war contain evidence that he was a good and faithful soldier. In the fall of 1848, having returned home, he commenced the study of law, and in November, 1841, was elected clerk of Jackson county. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and commenced practice with his uncle, A. M. Jenkins, Esq., who had once been Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, and in 1852 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the third judicial district. In the autumn of the same year he was elected to the State legislature, and was three times re-elected. In 1856 he was chosen presidential elector, and was the successful democratic candidate for representative in Congress, being re-elected by the same party in 1860. He was one of the

evidently defending a principle dear to his heart, make him a great orator. * * * What is chiefly edifying to a student of the current debates is the dominion of such a mind as his over the bombast, the quibbles, the stump oratory, and the rickety logic of Senatorial quacks. It suggests the poise of an eagle in the "blue serene" above a flock of clacking wild geese.

The lovable side of Carl Schurz's character is, the sociable and domestic side. He has a noble wife and one child, and a quiet home in Washington. There, on Saturday evenings, his friends are entertained with conversation and music. There is certainly no difficulty in conversing with the Senator, because he talks fluently in three languages, and I don't know how many more. He has a true German fondness for music, and is said to be a fine amateur pianist.

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

IN speaking of this man, no introduction is needed. His name is familiar to every voter, his speeches have been read at every fireside, and his acts have been before the public for many years. He was born in Colchester, Conn., in 1813. In his sixteenth year he became a teacher in his native town, and upon reaching his majority went to Georgia, where he was engaged in teaching for several years, devoting all his spare time to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar while he was still a resident of that State.

In 1837 he removed to Illinois, and in 1840 represented St. Clair county in the State Legislature; and in 1841 was made Secretary of the State of Illinois. In 1848 he was elected one of the Chief Justices of the State Supreme Court, an office which he held for thirteen years. In 1855 the Legislature elected him to

CHARLES SUMNER.

FOR forty years the name of Charles Sumner has been before the American people, and for more than thirty years he has been a leading statesman. His ancestors for several generations had been legal men—indeed, one may safely say that it is a family trait to incline to the profession of the law.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, January 6th, 1811; graduated from Harvard College in 1830 and was admitted to the bar in 1836. In 1837 he visited Europe and spent three years on the Continent, when he returned to America and resumed the practice of law in Boston. Mr. Sumner, though not at this time an active politician, was claimed by the Whigs as belonging to their party, and most likely he did. He strongly opposed the Mexican War, and wrote a letter to Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who then was the Member of Congress from Boston, filled with the most scathing rebuke, for having voted in favor of that war in direct

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7th, 1819. He studied law in Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar in Chambersburg, after which he settled and practiced his profession in Indiana. In 1850 he was a member of the convention to amend the State Constitution, and in 1851 he was Representative from Indiana and served in Congress two years with marked ability. Mr. Hendricks was appointed by President Pierce Commissioner of the General Land Office, and during the four years he held the position, *eighty* million acres were sold. In 1860 Mr. Hendricks was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated, and two years later was elected by his party to the United States Senate. In 1868 his was prominent among the names in the New York Convention for the Presidency, and had the party decided upon him to lead in the ensuing campaign he would have been a leader worthy of them. His name was upon the ticket of this campaign for Governor of Indiana, and a second time he was defeated for the position. Mr. Hendricks is one of the most able and popular men in the Democratic party. He is as much marked for the gracefulness of his oratory as for his eloquence, and his audience never weary of listening, while his politeness and good humor in debate make him a general favorite. His speech on the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill was one of his most masterly efforts. Said he, "What objection have you to the Constitutions of the Southern States as amended by the people? For two years you have kept those States out of the Union, so far as representation was concerned; for two years trade, commerce, or business have been afraid to put out their hand, or capital to trust to any enterprise, and the spirit of confidence and harmony have been passing away from both sections of the country because of the strife thus kept up. For what have you done it, and what end have you attained? * * A republican form of government is one in

HENRY WILSON.

HENRY WILSON was born at Farmington, New Hampshire, 1812. He was apprenticed to a farmer, with whom he remained until of age, when he went to Natick, Massachusetts, with all his possessions on his back, and learned the shoemaker's trade, and having worked nearly three years, returned to New Hampshire for the purpose of securing an education, never having had a year's schooling. His plans were brought to sudden grief, however, for the man to whom he entrusted his money, became insolvent, and he returned to his shoemaker's bench at the age of twenty-six to again earn the means of support while studying. Long after this, when years of patient industry and perseverance had given him a position of honor, he was taunted on the floor of Congress with his trade, and the epithet "mudsill," was thrown at him, he flung back the insult with the words: "Sir, I am the son of a hireling manual laborer, who with the frosts of seventy winters upon his brow, lives by his daily labor. I, too, have been a 'hireling manual laborer;' but it was honest labor, and the memory of it brings no blush of shame as it comes back to me. Poverty cast its dark shadows over the home of my childhood, and want, too, was sometimes there, an unbidden guest. At the age of ten years, to aid him who gave me a being, in keeping the gaunt specter from the hearth of the mother who bore me, I left that boyhood home and went forth to earn my bread by 'daily labor.'"

His political career commenced in 1840, and in the succeeding five years he was three times elected a Representative and twice a Senator, to the Massachusetts legislature. He was always a strong opponent to slavery, and in 1845 was chosen, with the poet Whittier, to bear to Washington the protest of Massachusetts against the annexation of Texas. Mr. Wilson was a delegate to the National Whig Convention of 1848, and on the rejection of the anti-slavery resolutions presented there, at once withdrew from

the Senate of the United States, and in 1861–67 he was re-elected.

In connection with other leading men, and in accordance with the known wishes of the people, he advocated earnestly the nomination of President Lincoln, both for his first and second terms of office.

Senator Trumbull is one of our *strong* men. He is eminently practical, and very firm; while rarely, if ever, acting upon impulse, he rarely, if ever, changes an opinion. He is an earnest, thoughtful, conscientious man, not one of those, perhaps, to whom our hearts go out involuntarily with their freight and offering of love, but one of those whom we honor and trust, and to whom we could safely commit the keeping of our party or national honor.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX was born in the city of New York, March 23, 1823. He early learned to depend upon himself, and prepare to meet life's stern realities, and to breast the tide of human affairs with what strength and forces were at his command. His father died before his babe was born, leaving the young widow with exceedingly limited resources When he was ten years old, Schuyler went into a store, where he remained three years, and then, with his mother and stepfather, removed to the West, and settled in Indiana, where he again found employment as a dry goods clerk, for four years more. He must have given promise already of ability, for before he was eighteen he was appointed deputy auditor, and moved to South Bend. He possessed some literary taste, and wrote fluently and correctly, and attracted some attention by articles in the country papers of the day. In 1845 he began the publication of the St. Joseph Valley Register. His speculation seems not to have been immediately successful, for it is said that the young editor found

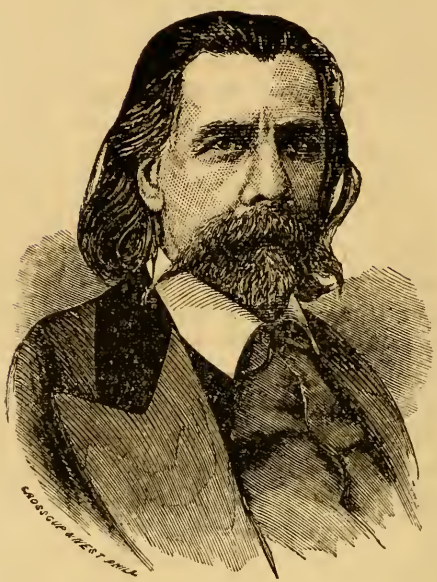
HON. CARL SCHURZ.

Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Rev. H. W. Beecher.

GEORGE PEABODY.

MAGNIFICENT charities are not always a proof of true benevolence, and princely fortunes may be bestowed without in any great degree benefiting the world, but when a man starts from the lowest ranks in life without assistance, amasses a fortune by his industry and attention to business, and, never hoarding, bestows liberally upon all who need, not only upon the beggar at the door, but famished nations are fed by his bounty, when his quick sympathies and generous heart respond to every call of woe, and every cry of destitution, he may well be called a benefactor of the human race. From the age of eleven, when George Peabody was taken from school, until he was nineteen, he was a clerk in various dry goods houses, but at that time he became a partner with Mr. Elisha Riggs, of Georgetown, D. C. The new business consisted of the importation and sale of European goods, and the entire charge and management of the business devolved upon Mr. Peabody, a "boy of nineteen," as some of Mr. Riggs' friends sneeringly styled him. In 1815 the business had increased to that extent which made it impracticable to carry it on in Georgetown, and they removed to Baltimore, where banking was added to their regular business. In 1820 Mr. Riggs withdrew from active participation in the cares attendant upon such an enterprise, and the style of the firm was changed to Peabody, Riggs & Co. They had for some time been the financial agents for the State of Maryland, and their banking business had become very extended. In 1856 a branch house was established in London, as their trade in British manufactures was so great as to seem to demand it, and in 1837 he removed there to take charge of it. Since that time London has been his place of residence, though he always considered America his home. This year is one of the most remarkable in our history. A very large number of banks suspended



JOSH BILLINGS.

MANY of our American humorists have as many readers as Henry W. Shaw, so well known under his pen name of "Josh Billings;" none of them have, however, so wide and varied an audience. Old and young are alike pleased at his amusing oddities, quaint sayings, and natural kindly humor.

His life seems to have been remarkable in no respect except in the rapidity with which he made and the ability with which he has kept his reputation as a humorist. It is not likely that a biography of "Josh Billings" would prove more interesting than that of most people. It is in his writings alone that matter for interest is to be found. As an author he seems destined to obtain as much celebrity for the wealth of his humor and the versatility of its expression, as for its charming quality. He has already published four books, all of which have been successful,

besides his well-known "Farmer's Almanax," of which enough were sold at 25 cents each to bring the author a small fortune.

Like many other authors, he has entered the lecture field, where he has also achieved success. He never fails to obtain full houses, and is received everywhere with applause.

The genius of "Billings" is to be seen rather in his quaint and original manner of saying things, his "cute" combinations, strange juxtapositions, and the peculiar power he possesses of presenting high moral truths, so that they may be brought, full of life and humor, to the comprehension of the most practical minds, that in the giving of new or original matter. He might be called an artist rather than a writer; or to express it differently, a *literateur* in whom the artistic sense predominates. There may, indeed, be originality in matter as well as in manner in "Josh Billings'" writings—the humor which grows out of his comparisons and combinations being certainly original—but most of his seem to be drawn from the wise old moral laws of our ancestors, united to the odd and practical phraseology of certain classes.

However this may be, "Josh Billings" is always heard and read with delight, and we have pleasure in presenting his portrait as being that of one of America's greatest humorists.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

IT may seem like the most unblushing egotism to allow a pencil as unskilled as is mine to attempt to delineate for the world's criticism the lights and shades of the character of a man like Henry Ward Beecher; more especially while he still lives in our midst, and when the world has recognized his genius and knows the tree by its fruits. But while I can not ignore the existence of this man who stands so high in his profession, and so high in the esteem and affection of the people to whom he ministers in spiritual things, I shall skim lightly and hurriedly over it, as does a practical skater, when he knows that the ice is very thin and the water very deep beneath his feet. If I do not do full justice to my subject, it is not alone that I am unequal to the task, but because only the historian's pen can do him full justice.

He was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24th, 1813, and his father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, was quite a celebrated New England divine, who has the honor of being the father of some of our brightest literary lights. In every flock is some weak lamb, and Henry enjoyed the distinction, in childhood at least, of being considered, both by his family and the neighbors, the "dunce of the Beecher family," a distinction which, I have heard, gave him no pain in those days, and but little since. It had not, in those primitive times, become notorious that clergymen's sons have more wild oats to sow than any of the scions of our *democratic aristocracy*, commonly known as "Young America," or that they are allowed broader fields in which to scatter it; and that they are not usually compelled by society, so exacting as to be the Nemesis of every individual, to garner the harvest when it is ripened; hence, the sons of Mr. Beecher, Sen., were compelled to "set an example" for the whole neighborhood, and though he has taken so kindly to theology in later life, he has declared that the doses of catechism and ten commandments which he was forced to take sickened him then and sicken him still, as he remembers them.

Robert Toombs, of Ga.

GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

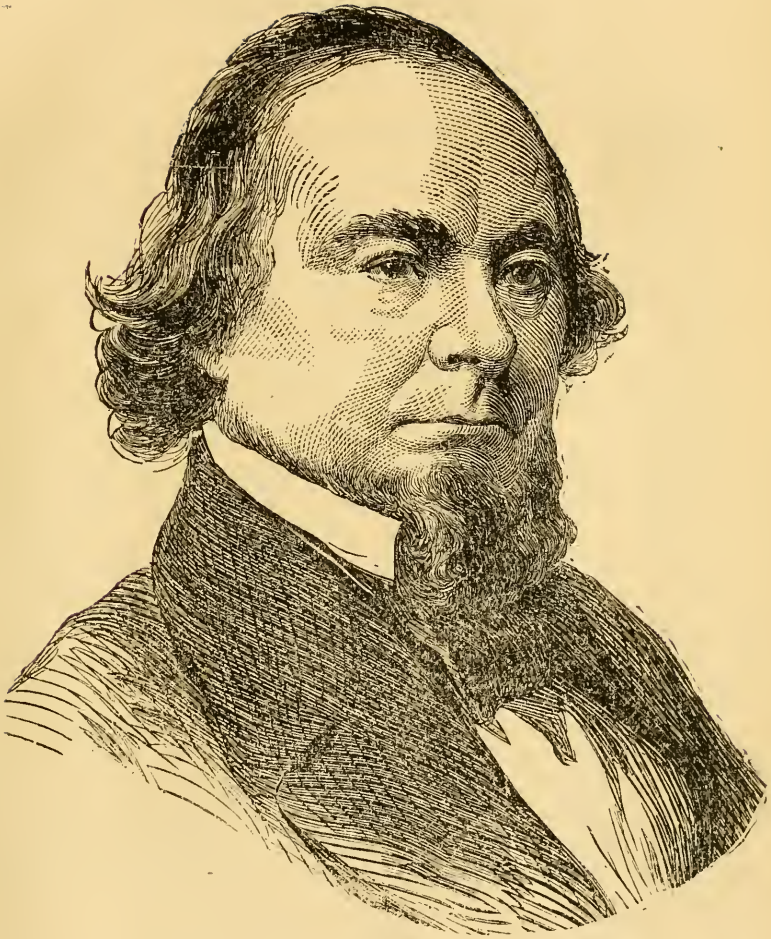
OF the boyhood of General P. H. Sheridan, little is known, He has not been handed down to posterity by the precocious wit of infantile prattle, or by wonderful exploits in his baby boyhood, and has not yet, to my knowledge, been spoken of or made famous by any doting biographers as the "curly-headed little boy who never told a lie." In years to come, when he has passed away, and there is no one living who can, from personal recollection, contradict it, even *this* honor may be lavished upon his memory, in addition to those which belong to it in reality.

General Sheridan was born in Perry county, Ohio. His parents were plain, unpretending Irish people, and their boy was early set at such employment as would enable him to do something towards his own support. At seventeen he drove a watering cart through the streets of Zanesville, but somehow the genius that was in him attracted the attention of a member of Congress, who got him sent to West Point. The next five years, I fancy, were a curious compound of good and evil, and often his progress was like climbing a slippery hill, where the pedestrian takes "two steps forward and one back," until by this slow manner he reaches the top—for "Phil" *did* reach the top at last. He was quick tempered, proud and rash, as full of frolic as it was possible for human nature to be, and as fond of fight as frolic. Indeed, it is said, that "black marks" counted up so fearfully fast against him that it was almost impossible for him to remain in the academy; and sometimes the matter of turning away the troublesome, but brilliant boy, was seriously considered. At last, however, less through fear of the disgrace than from a desire to succeed, he managed, by the exercise of a vast amount of self-control, to keep his temper in check, and his mind on the rules; and, knowing how strong was the effort this required, he won the sympathy of the teachers, and they were

Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS was born February 11, 1812, in Crawfordville, Georgia, and losing both parents, one in his infancy, the other when ten years old, was brought up and educated mostly by his uncle, Aaron Grier. At one time he was strongly inclined to study for the ministry, but later, he chose law, and was admitted to the bar in 1834, when twenty-two years of age. He rapidly acquired a fine reputation; indeed, his first case, which he gained against the celebrated Mr. Jeffreys, gave him at once a firm position. His orphan boyhood, his poverty, his struggle for his education and profession, when want and physical suffering battled mightily with the strong will that was, as he said with a grim bitterness, "about all there was of him," have marked both the face and character of the man. You read the story in the wistful look of his large sad eyes, in the sweet and patient mouth, even in the listless, weary droop of the slender shoulders. His birthplace was sold at his father's death, but he had a love for that spot of earth that has been well nigh the ruling passion of his life, and he set apart the first fruits of his professional labor, to redeem it from the hands of strangers. The young neophite had no paltry pettifoggers to oppose him, but those who had tempered their steel with practice, and whose talents, no less than their legal lore, made them able antagonists. At the very beginning of his career he came in contact with men whose social, political, financial and professional positions were already defined and secured; men who are all gone now—men of yesterday, but who made for their names a place in our memory. There were Sayre, and Thomas, and Dawson, and Tombs; these were the men amongst whom the friendless and penniless boy had to make his way—the men amongst whom he *did* make his way right gallantly. In 1836 he was nominated for the General Assembly of his State, and had a most gaatifying majority of votes against a

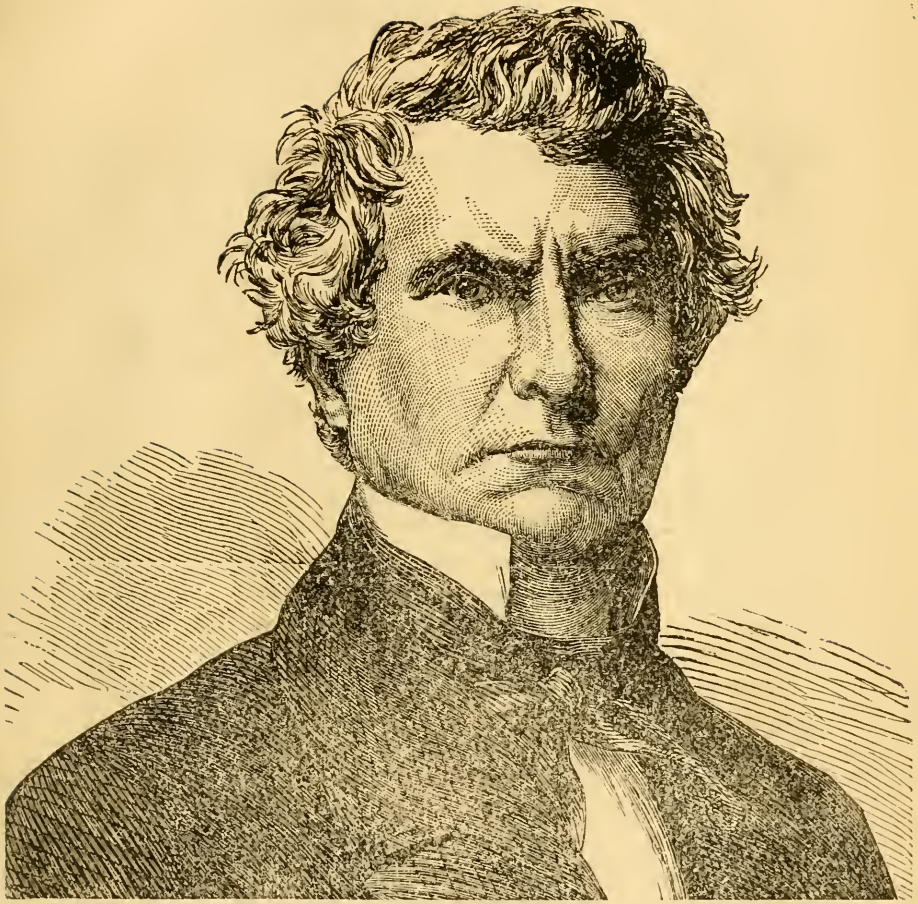


Hon. Robert L. Orr, of So. Carolina.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, March 18th, 1782, and the luster of his name, which was never clouded or dimmed or disgraced, lent to the glory of the State that gave him birth, that he loved so well, and served so faithfully. His father was the first member elected to the Provincial Legislature from the interior of the State, and of this body, and the State Legislature, he continued a member for thirty years, with the intermission of a single term, and held the office at the time of his death.

At Yale College young Calhoun distinguished himself for breadth of intellect and for his precocious sagacity, and the learned Dr. Dwight, President of the College, with whom he had frequent discussions, was astonished at his depth of thought and power of eloquence; and unequivocally predicted the future of his pupil. He remarked to a friend, "That young man has talents enough to be President of the United States." A high compliment in that day, but which, with the experience that later years has brought us, we are justified in questioning, and we defend our own scepticism and turn wistful eyes backward over time as we cry, "Oh, for the days when men like Calhoun dared to 'beard the lion in his lair—the Douglas in his halls'"—when with his young honors but just budding along the laurel wreath fame's fingers had already begun to weave for his brow, he stepped forth to meet a Randolph of Roanoke, and in answer to that powerful antagonist, threw back, with fiery impetuosity, concentrated bitterness, and scathing scorn, in the true spirit of the proud sons of the South, the taunts and sneers with which he had been met in the legislature by him. Those who knew Randolph, and knew how haughty and imperious was his nature, can perhaps imagine his astonishment and rage, when this stripling stepped forth, as confidently as did David to meet Goliah, and exclaimed, in answer to Randolph's pro-



Hon. John C. Calhoun.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

THE life of Benjamin Franklin is so familiar to every school boy in the land, and "Poor Richard's" sayings have so long dropped like golden grains of wisdom from the lips of prophet and sage, as to have indeed passed into proverbs.

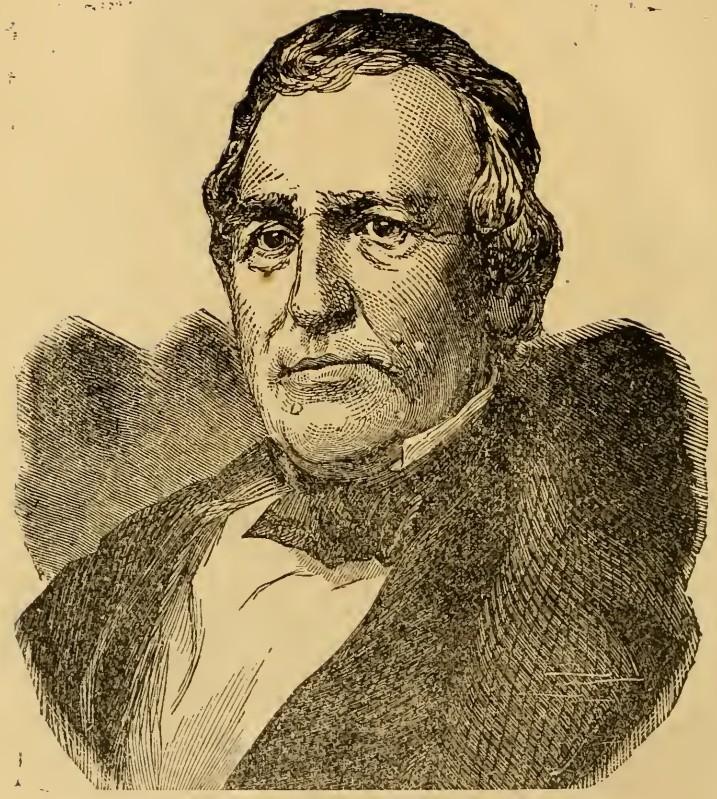
From childhood he was quiet and studious, evincing and expressing a perfect contempt for the business of chandler and soap boiler, which his father carried on quite extensively. The boy loved but one thing on earth thoroughly, and that was a book. His father had the good sense to see the great advantage which an education would be to his son, and not having the means to gratify him, sent him to his brother, to learn the printing business, and he was apprenticed in due time and form. He showed considerable literary and poetical talents, and wrote a number of articles which received high compliments from the "literati" of the time. His brother James was a man of the most overbearing and tyrannical nature, and also exceedingly harsh and jealous, suspicious alike of stranger and kinsmen, and their relations were by no means of the most agreeable sort. Long before his time of service had expired he broke his bonds in a most unceremonious manner and run away. He made some effort to get work in Boston, but failing in this, went to work. Now began, for the first time, the actual battle of life—those battles which he had so longed to go out and engage in, but like many another impetuous young soldier, he found that "distance lent enchantment to the view," and lent a great deal to it, too. In New York, as in Boston, he could get no work, and was referred to Philadelphia as the place where he was most likely to find it. His first visit to the city of Brotherly Love—his scant financial resources—even the story of the baker's rolls, and the picture of the pretty girl who stood in a door and laughed at the odd figure he made, as he lunched from the end of a roll; and how in after years, when he

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

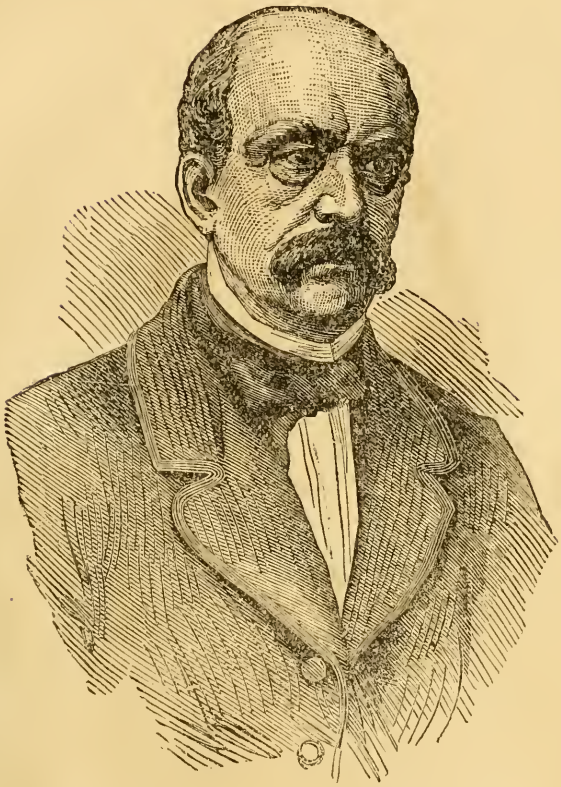
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

IN a low, brown farm-house, on Staten Island, covered with moss, and embowered in vines and shrubbery, Cornelius Vanderbilt was born—and there in his island home, where the waves murmured soft lullabys, and the ebb and flow of the tide marked the hours of the day and night, he grew up a sturdy, active boy, who seems, even in childhood, to have had a very good idea of the value of money, and a knack for making it. He was fond of a boat and "took to the water as naturally as a duck does." At twelve years of age we find him entrusted with a man's work, in superintendence of the removal of freight from a lighter to the city. He was always anxious to be a sailor, but as his mother opposed his wishes, he was obliged to give it up for a while; but his love for the water was so great that at last he carried the day, became the possessor of a boat, and worked steadily and faithfully. He formed no bad habits—contracted no vices, and laid up all his money. During the war of 1812, the harbor defenses were fully manned and a large number of boats were constantly in port, and between these and the city, a stream of passengers, giving steady work to the young man, who profited by it to the best advantage. In 1814 our whole eastern sea coast was guarded against an attack from England, the militia was called out, and forced, under heavy penalty, to serve; and about the same time the commissary called for bids from the seamen to convey military stores to the different ports—six in number—where soldiers were stationed. The contractor was to be exempt from military duty. Of course every seaman in the port sent in a bid, most of them at the most absurd prices, not intended, or expected to cover the expenses, but simply to exempt them from duty. Vanderbilt did not at once send in a bid, but at last, to satisfy his father, made an estimate which would give him a moderate profit, and sent it in, and to his surprise it was accepted. The work was

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.



Gen. Sam Houston.



BISMARK.

SINCE 1862, Count Karl Otto von Bismark-Schonhausen, has really stood at the head of the Prussian nation. His spirit has been felt in peace and war, and his counsels have been more potent then the word of the crowned head who seemed to dictate—yet *only* seemed—since he was but the means of executing the will of the prime minister. Perhaps his greatest ability has been shown in his skill and tact in leading, and controlling, and influencing King William I. to adopt measures which were in direct opposition to his views and prejudices, more

ELIAS HOWE, JR.

THERE is not in all the length and breadth of our land a tired and overworked mother, who groaning under the accumulation of household sewing which the fingers, ready and skillful though they be, can not find or make time to do, and whose overburdened heart and brain have been relieved and made to sing with joy by the possession of the "Household Fairy," who will not be pleased to know something of its inventor, for, though the clarion voice of fame may boast of our telegraphs over land and through ocean of our magnificent steam printing presses, of engines which are more wonderful than stories of Arabian Night Entertainment, they may talk of their fire arms, whose deadly work upon the battle-field is more sure and fatal than that of the pestilence which walketh at noonday; it may sing of the sculptors or the poets art and tell of those who have made their names immortal as financiers, or diplomatists, but a woman's heart beats high with gratitude as she remembers him whose cunning and patience, and skill broke the chain of her bondage to toil that consumed her midnight hours, to poverty that robbed life of every blessing, and too often drove her to sin at which she shuddered, even while she embraced it, or into a suicide's grave.

The "Song of the Shirt," with its vivid picture of degredation and suffering, is a song and a picture of an era that is passed, thank God, forever, and now, when care and anxiety and suffering had set their seal on women's faces until they had grown prematurely old and gray, peace and prosperity have come through the sewing machine.

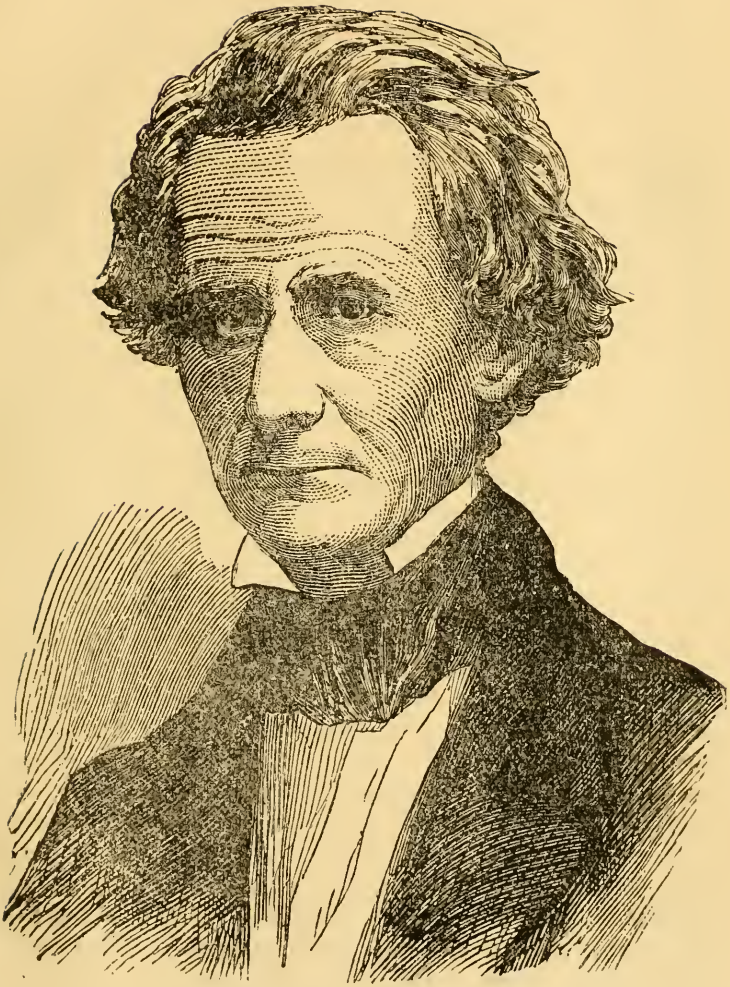
The inventor, Elias Howe, was born in the town of Spencer, Massachusetts, in 1819. Besides himself there were eight children, and his father was in straightened circumstances, so that there was need that each child as it become old enough to work, should contribute to its own support. His education was very meager,

Elias Howe, Jr.

labored almost frantically for the Union. A speech which he made before thousands of her citizens, is conceded to be one of the most powerful ever delivered upon the subject, and gave him a most honorable reputation. In 1862 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1864 gave his vote for the unconditional abolishment of slavery; also in the Thirty-ninth Congress he favored the immediate re-admission of the seceded States. When the Military Reconstruction Bill was before the Senate he opposed it, but when even this seemed likely to be lost, and nothing gained in its stead, eager that any measure which should re-admit the South to her old rights under the government should be adopted, he urged its passage. Mr. Johnson has been one of the most industrious men of the Senate, or in public life, and his record is a grand one, an honor to himself and the State he represents.

SIMON CAMERON.

SIMON CAMERON, better known as Secretary Cameron, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 8th, 1799, and educated himself while following his trade, which was that of a printer. He edited and published a paper called the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, and before he reached the age of twenty-two was editor of a paper in Harrisburg. He was active in promoting the welfare of the State, urging forward every internal improvement which could add to her wealth and prosperity. In 1832 he established the Middleton Bank, and was president of two railroad companies. He was appointed by Governor Shultze Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, and in 1845 was elected United States Senator for four years. His term of office expired



SIMON CAMERON.

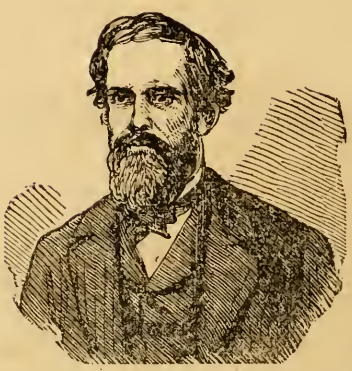
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE was born in Charleston, Mass., 1791, graduated from Yale in 1810, adopted the profession of an artist, and studied abroad under West, Copley and Alliston. His first work, a model of a dying Hercules, received from the Adelphi Society of Arts a gold medal, and was given by the Duke of Norfolk in the presence of the foreign Ambassadors. After spending three years in Europe he was forced to give up his studies for want of means to pursue them. In 1829 Mr. Morse again went abroad for the purpose of completing his studies. In Europe for three more years he visited and tarried in every large city on the continent, especially where art flourished. In 1832 he sailed from Havre for New York to accept the position of Professor of the Literature of the Fine Arts, which had been tendered him. He had always felt a strong interest in Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy, and had given much time to the study of both. During the interval between the first and second trips, he delivered a course of lectures upon the Fine Arts, alternating nights with Professor J. F. Dana, who lectured upon electro-magnetism, illustrating his remarks with the first electro-magnet ever exhibited in America. The two Professors became warm friends, and passed many hours together in discussion of the principles of electricity. Soon after, the electro-magnetic instrument was presented to Morse. His pursuit of the science was very thorough, aided by the magnet, with which many experiments were tried, and it is said that his investigations of the subject were deeper than those of any other man in America. The theory, so full of mystery then, and so incomprehensible to most of the passengers, was discussed on board the boat in which he returned from France, several of the passengers being educated men, and some of them fine scholars, who were given to deep research. The subject of such deep interest to Professor Morse came up

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

WM. TECUMSEH SHERMAN was born in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 8th day of February, 1820, and was but nine years of age when his father died, leaving eleven children to the care of the mother. For six years previous to his death he held the position of Judge of the Superior Court of Ohio. After Mr. Sherman's death his friend, the Hon. Thomas Ewing, proposed to adopt Tecumseh, and as the mother wisely looked more to the child's interest than her own feelings, he was at once given up and placed by his adopted father at school and kept there until he was sixteen, when he was sent to West Point. Four years later he graduated in the class of 1840, and stood sixth in the examination. He at once entered into the regular service, and was ordered to Florida with the rank of Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery. At the end of the year he was made First Lieutenant and stationed at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. In 1846 he was sent to California, and during the Mexican War was promoted to the rank of captain.

In 1850 he married the eldest daughter of Mr. Ewing, between whom and himself there had been a strong attachment since his childhood. Wearying of a profession that in time of peace consisted of a monotonous round of mechanical duties, he resigned his commission and was made president of a banking house in San Francisco, where he remained several years. In 1860 he was offered the Presidency of the Louisiana State Military Academy, where he remained until the gathering of the war clouds black with their pent up volumes of wrath, warned him that the storm was near, when he resigned his position, only three months before the attack upon Fort Sumter. In his letter to the Board of Supervisors, he says: "I beg you to take immediate steps to relieve me the moment this State resolves to secede; for on no earthly account will I do any act, or think any thought hostile to, or in



GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, January 28th, 1818. When seventeen years of age he went to Groton and commenced business as clerk in a store. At nineteen he appeared first as a lecturer before the public in the Groton Lyceum. At the age of twenty-one he was nominated by the Democratic party for the legislature, but lost the election. Three years later he was again candidate, and being elected, was continued in the office seven successive years. In 1851 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts and held the office two terms. In 1853 he separated from the Democratic party and became a leader of the Republicans in Massachutetts. In 1861 he was a member of the Peace Congress, and was the first Commissioner of Internal Revenue and organized the revenue system of the United States.

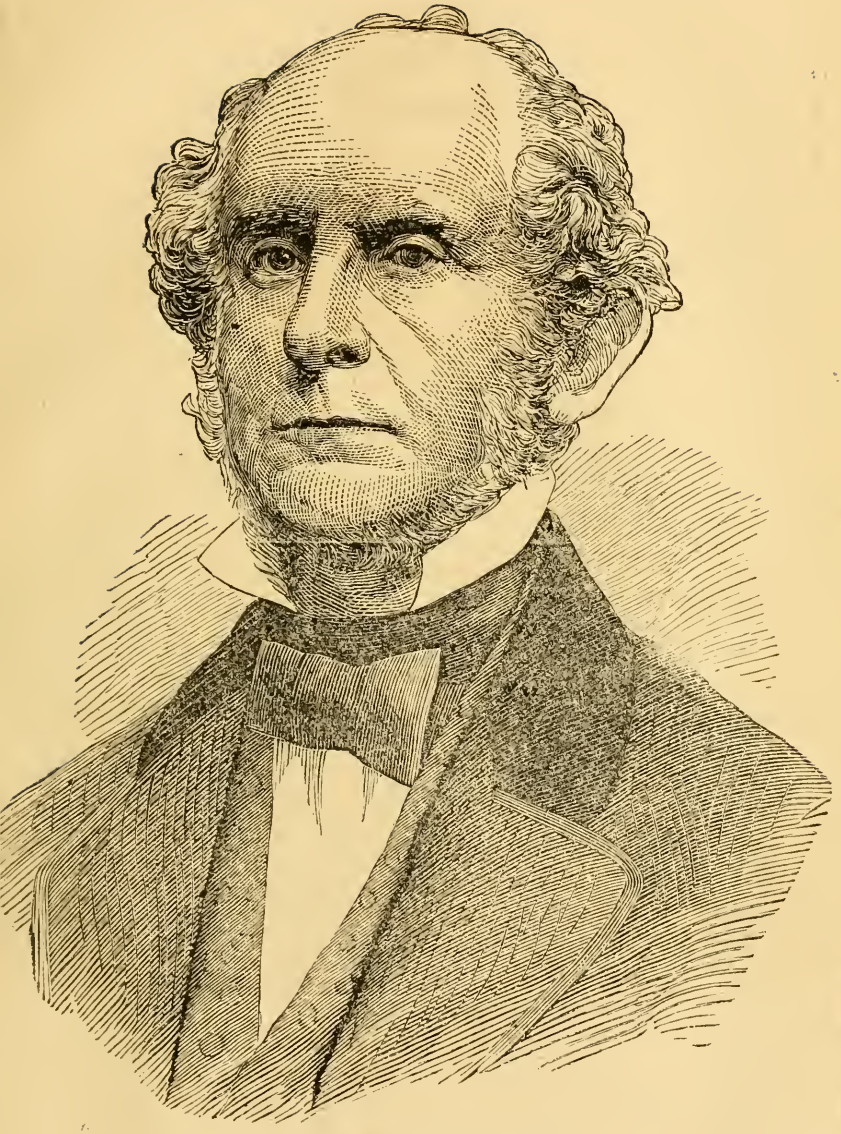
He was elected a Representative in Congress and took his seat in March, 1863. He was appointed a member of the Judiciary Committee, and continued on it, and also on the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. At the close of the war he was one of the first advocates of negro suffrage. As a manager of the Impeachment Trial before the Senate, his honest sincerity and eloquence attracted the attention and admiration of the whole country. Mr.

B. GRATZ BROWN,
Liberal Republican Candidate for Vice President,

ROBERT FULTON.

A FACETIOUS author calls our men of genius "freaks of nature;" but looking at the array of men whose talents have made them comparisons in history, I can but think nature is in a mood for indulging herself in "freaks" very often. America has in a very great degree been blessed in the number of which she has been the *alma mater*. Her democratic principles foster in every son, yea, and daughter too, of her soil, the desire to be all that God gave him power to be, and do something by which the world will remember them when they have been gathered to their rest. The pen and brain love to dwell on the mighty works which these children of genius have achieved, and one of the mightiest monuments which living man ever built with his own hands to his name, is to be found in the floating palaces that "walk the waters" of every land beneath the sun, the work of Robert Fulton.

He was born at Little Britton, in Pennsylvania, in 1765. He was an artist and a genius from his birth, and while a mere child, used his pencil with great skill and loved it so well as to chose painting for a profession, and at the age of seventeen, established himself in Philadelphia as a portrait and landscape painter. At the time when the bold conceptions and dainty skill of West had

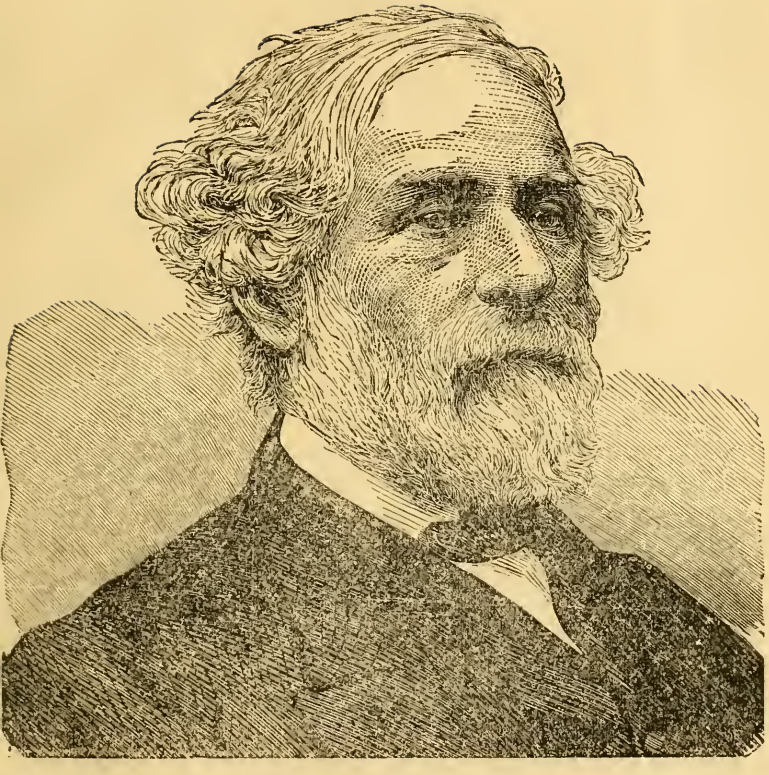


CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

ROBERT E. LEE was born at Stratford, Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 19th, 1807. His father died while he was yet a child, and at the age of eighteen he entered the Military Academy, at West Point, from which he graduated in four years. He stood second in a class of eighteen, many of whom have since risen to distinction. Some of them fought at his side and shared the brilliant conquest of Mexico—and in the sharper and sudden conflict where, on southern battle fields brothers stood face to face as foemen, they met again. It was no war for conquest now, but a war for principles—no war for glory, but a war for that which was dearer than life to each—the rights of the land they loved, and though divided in opinion and in action, they were brothers still, and equally honorable.

When he left college he was at once appointed to a lieutenancy in the corps of topographical engineers. When the Mexican war opened, Lee was appointed chief engineer of the army, under General Wool, and it was to his skill that General Scott was always pleased to admit that he owed the victory of Vera Cruz. He was placed on the general's staff, and the skill and bravery of the young officer was often referred to by his seniors in command. He received two promotions in the campaign. For his noble conduct at Cerro Gordo, he was breveted major, and the laurels thickened in his wreath of glory at Contreras, and at the terrible battle of Chepultepec. He was appointed to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and at the end of the war was made Superintendent at West Point, still retaining his military rank. While he was yet at the head of the academy, two regiments were ordered by Congress to be raised, equipped, and sent to the Texas frontier. Of the second regiment Colonel Lee was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and remained four years in the southwest fighting the Indians and performing general garrison duty. Upon his return from Texas he went to Europe, where he studied army tactics closely, storing



Gen. Robert E. Lee.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

IT is said that the tree of knowledge is guarded by angels who stand with bare and gleaming swords to watch their treasure, lest, as they say, "Man should eat of its fruits and become like one of us;" and in the far back ages when art and science were but in embryo, when the great world herself was unconscious that under her mother-heart nestled the wee babe who would struggle into existence and mature into a giant, it might have been successfully done; but surely the grim sentinels slumbered at their post some day, and this child, already standing on the threshhold of manhood, stepped through the charmed circle of wearied and worn-out watchers, until he was surfeited, and did bring away spoils which he gave to the children of men, and they became as gods. I am going to tell you the story of one of these —tell it in a few words, too brief and too feeble to do him justice, yet the warm and honest tribute of our hearts to his worth, and expression of our admiration for his genius.

Sixteen years ago very few persons had ever heard of Cyrus W. Field. Ten years ago he had acquired a notoriety as the vaguest visionary—a mad-brained enthusiast, who was determined to sink his handsome fortune in the sea, and consign his name to disgraceful oblivion. Mighty changes have been wrought since then, however, and no one hesitates to admit that Mr. Field is a great man, and that they knew from the first just how it would be.

Cyrus West Field was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and received such advantages as the times admitted of for an education, and when he was fifteen years old went to New York city to seek his fortune. He was a bright, active, intelligent boy, and of course readily found employment with an enterprising commercial house, with which he remained, first as clerk, afterwards as partner, in various positions, until he stood at the head of the firm for twenty years. The manner in which he became interested in the Atlantic cable, was through his brother, quite a distinguished

Cyrus W. Field.

LIFE OF

Hon. B. Gratz Brown,

Liberal Republican Candidate for Vice-President.

GOVERNOR B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, was the leader of the great Missouri campaign of 1870, which prepared the way for the enunciation of a national policy. Though yet in the very prime of life, his public career has been a marvel of brilliant success, signaled throughout by a fearless contempt of party trammels, and a bold and defiant leadership in the proclamation of advanced views. Governor Brown was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1824, graduated at Yale College, and moved to Missouri in 1850. He studied law and practiced with great success, but was elected to the Legislature in 1852, and remained there for a number of years, by successive re-elections. He entered public life as a Democrat and a follower of the great Benton, became idetified at once with the large German population of St. Louis, and during his whole career has been put forward as their special representative among the public men of American birth. Though a Southerner by birth and extensive family associations, he proclaimed from the first his free-soil sympathies. To him belongs the rare distinction of making the first speech in behalf of Emancipation in a Southern Legislature. That speech, delivered at the peril of his life in the Missouri House of Representatives, and at the almost certain sacrifice of all hope of political preferment, was the rallying-cry of that Spartan band of Emancipationists who finally redeemed the State. The Germans, who had settled in large numbers in St. Louis, rallied to the support of Gratz Brown, and returned him to the Legislature, after a bitter contest. From this time on, his efforts were unceasing in the great cause of freedom. He founded the St. Louis Democrat as the organ of the Free-soilers, and as the fearless and brilliant editor of the only Anti-slavery journal in a slave State, soon won a national reputation. In all these efforts he faced the most bitter opposition. Both the great parties denounced and proscribed him.

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